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Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,227—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANC... OF THE ... ASIATIC SO...

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	......	....
30th "	BENGAL	4658	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLAARAT	4890	......	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	11th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 16th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 12th July, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
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BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

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THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
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"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
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as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
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P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
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Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales. Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI.................................Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU.................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Bauganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16834, and New Survey No. B. 7261, and containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by a vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!

We will give

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FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

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(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

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(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
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WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

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A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
Prize Cash			2,000
1 Do.	„		200
1 Do.	„		100
20 Prizes	„	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	„	„ 5 „	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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Apply early to

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BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Gents., Ladies, Boys and Girls CHEAP blackwaxed BOOTS and SHOES.—SUTOR & Co., 8, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—3 Lancashire Steel BOILERS, 30'×7 1/2' by Thomas Beeby, working pressure 125 lbs per Sq. inch, and 1 Irons Galloway Boiler 27'×7' by JOHN Pemberton, working pressure 70 lbs. per Sq. in. Can be seen working at the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills. Apply to the AGENTS No. 79, Medows Street, Fort.

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WANTED, A smart YOUNG MAN, with a slight knowledge of Engineering and the Mill-Stores business, for travelling. A Parsee preferred—EMPIRE ENGINEERING Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

TO act as Representative for any State or Commercial Affairs here, an able HINDU YOUTH is OPEN. Apply to "A" care of Jetha Bhiwa and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS.—Out of date, uneconomical Electric Light and Power Installation are undertaken for reconstruction. Economical output guaranteed. Dynamo or Motors re-wired or new armatures supplied. Electric measuring and testing instruments repaired.—C. JOST & Co. Electrical Works, Apollo Street Bombay, Established 1882.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MATERIALS IN THE COMPOUND OF SIRDAR GUNGE (OLD SECRETARIAT) PREMISES AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th Inst, at 2 P. M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of old materials consisting of carpets, iron bedsteads, coir, cotton and horse, hair mattresses, Soda bottles, lead, iron, furniture, boat wood, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co., the following fancy goods suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks time-pieces, table clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodians, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, terra-cotta figure and busts, centre-pieces, Japanese pots, wall screens, cash boxes, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBHAR LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Goswami Maharaj Shri Jivanlalji Vulabhlalji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mayaram Dayaram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of September, 1903, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of land of pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Koombhar Lane without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property formerly of Nana Govinji Jossey and now of Goswami Shri Mahalaxmivahnji Maharaj, on the south by the property formerly of Laxman Wassudeo Bhat, now of Shah Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, on the East by the lane formerly called Koombhar Tookda Lane, now called Koombhar Lane, and on the west by the property formerly of Parmanandas Laldas, and now of Hurgovandas Pranjivandas, Lalubhoy Pranjivandas and Tribhowandas Hurgovandas Trustees of Parmanandas Laldas which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 451, New No. 2360, Old Survey No. 315, and New Survey No. 431 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward C. NO. 5019 to 5021 and Street No. 2—3 (1) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk and consent by the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the following day and hour:—

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 13th day of July 1904, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon on the premises.

LOT No. IV.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road in the subdistrict of the Fort of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 579, Old survey, No. 61, and New survey No. 520, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 5824-5825, Street No. 414-416 (1) Street Kalbadevi, containing by admeasurement 120 (one hundred and twenty) square yards be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the east by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north or west by the property of Maneckjee Nusserwanji, and on or towards the south by the house of Dosa Pragjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses, No. 91-92, Chandanwadi and 25-33 Picket Road.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SECOND BHOIWADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., the following landed property by order of Bai Valivahu widow of Valubhdas Visram, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Putlibai, widow of Laldas Kuramsey (deceased) by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th February, 1903:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground belonging to Chintooba Ballambhutt with a moiety (that is to say, compartment No. 8) of the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected and built on the eastern side or part thereof situate, lying and being in 2nd Bhoiwada Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement 67 feet and 9 inches or thereabouts in length, and 9 feet and 9 inches, or thereabouts in breadth, and which said compartment is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and stands in his Books in the name of Madhowjee Meghjee and is bounded on the west by the other moiety of the aforesaid messuage, that is to say compartment No. 9, belonging to Amrutbai widow of Cullianadas Jaitha, on the North by the 2nd Bhoiwadas Lane or Street, on the east by the Lane of Canjee Chotoor, and on the south by the Hallalkore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamsehedjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, High Court, at No. 91, Medow Street, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 5TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 795 of 1904.

Rangoobai, widow of Mokoonda Ramjee Vanjari...Plaintiff

vs.

Bhawoo Nursoo Vanjari and Sakharam Tookaram Jadow, Thacker Lalljee Doongersey and Thacker Jadowjee Doongersy...Defendants

By order of N C Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the following landed property by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1904, at 4 p.m.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the south side of the 5th Kamatipura Street in Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (301 5-9) square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2903, new No. 9876, old survey No. 1-2823, new survey No. 5587. Municipality E Ward No. 1450 and 52, and Street No. 20 and 28, 1.2, and bounded on the east by the property of Currumsey Damjee, on the west by the property of Venkoo Massaji, on the north by the Kamatipura Street, and on the south by sweeper's passage and which is in possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Company Receiver's Attorney or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 13th July, 1904.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years ...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ...	4½ „
„ 6 Months ...	4 „
„ 3 „ ...	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
„ 12	„	5 „	p. a.
„ 2	years	5½ „	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 13,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 11.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £89 15-16 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes .... £98 = do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £105 1-4 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper......... £65 1-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 26 13-16 = + 1-8
2 months hence .... 26 11-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York .... 58 1-4 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·21 = — 1
Berlin .... 20·41 1-4 = unchanged.
New York Demand......... 4·87 1-4 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-4 per cent = do
6 " " " 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills......... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 2 1-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans .... 2 1-8 per cent = + 1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 175,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-2, J.-J., firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 3-4, value

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-4, J.-A., sellers
White Delhi 29 1-4 J.-A. done
White Karachi 27 1-2, J.-A., sellers
} firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-8 J.-A., sellers
Brown 31 J.-A., done
} quiet but steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Merton Hall, Braunfels, Kilbreunan, Djibouti.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,200,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·24-12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·08	5·85	5·40
+3	+2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·22	5·18	5·16
—1	—1	..
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·15	5·15	5·16
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year 400
Exports to Great Britain .... nil
Do. do Continent .... nil

In New York—
Spot......... 10·95 unchanged.
Futures, month of July......... 10·50 + 4
Do. do. December......... 9·44 + 3

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 10 13-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept. .... 9·58 + 8
Do. do. Dec......... 9·26 + 8
Tone at close .... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 11th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,340 bales.
Wheat	10,525 cwts.
Linseed	12,327 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,720 "
Gingellyseed	1,181 "
Poppyseed	3,031 "
Groundnuts	8 "
Castorseed	1,224 "
Rice	3,280 "
Myrabollams	560 "
Cottonseed	782 "
Mowraseed	2,931 "
Gram	988 "
Joowar	3,776 "
Maize	37 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T.........................1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 190
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97-14
1st Settlement 1st August ... 97-11
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 5 15 0 to 6 0 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0 to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 5 15 0 to 6 0 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 22 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 28 0
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ....bales 8,000
Imports .... do 3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·10	5·86	5·41
+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·23	5·18	5·16
+ 1		
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5·15	5·15	5-16

COTTON.—Tone. Steady with a moderate enquiry from the Mills.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday received a telegram from the Head Office in Hongkong stating that subject to audit the dividend of the Bank for the half year ending 30th June will be £1-10-0 per share. Dollars 5 lakhs are added to reserve fund ; dollars 15 lakhs are carried forward to the next half year and dollars 2 lakhs are written off the property account.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MAKKET.

The following report is dated 22nd June:—The market is at present in a state of nervous collapse. The Bull factors are at present entirely overshadowed. The fact that, as we hear, continental spinners have sold well ahead, and are steadily buying new crop futures thus covering their sales with profit, has no effect ; nor does the fact that Lancashire manufacturers have sold well a head into the autumn, and have covered but very little of their stock nor the abandonment of short time by the great majority of English spinners tend to improve prices for the moment. Everything is overshadowed by the brilliant crop accounts, by the prospects of a colossal—and probably an early crop It is the earliness rather than anything else, which has caused the weakness of the market, and Liverpool, which has been bullish all the way down is now inclined to lose heart, and throw all its holdings overboard. Meanwhile we hear on very good authority, that the American public (including the South) are short of cotton. Now the difficult problem before us is to make up our minds to form an opinion of the market. It is so often remarked, and this is such a true axiom, that when things look blackest, and when everything tends to show that the decline must go further it is very often the lowest point. We hear as mentioned above, that the South is short. We see Liverpool discouraged and selling out. We see that the great American interests are doing anything to raise prices. All this would presage further decline. Yet we repeat that, when everybody has lost heart has liquidated and gone out of the market, it is very often just the moment for a wise and prudent operator to begin buying again. We are at present below 6d for old crop positions, and at about 5d for new crops. This price seems to us, under the circumstances very reasonable in fact, we might say, very cheap, and a price our spinner friends should take advantage of. Surely, after the economy in production in consequence of reduced working hours, which has been going on for so long, we may assume that, in the autumn and winter, spinners will be working full swing, and that prices will not be as low as at present. Again—and, of course, this is not a remote possibility, but quite a probability—crop accounts may not remain so brilliant as they are at present, for long ; the month of July and part of August, are the critical period. And even if crop accounts should remain brilliant, we are sure to get interested bad news sooner or later, which may cause temporary upward movements. However, assuming that crop news continues brilliant, we think we may say that the present price alone should justify purchases. And after all, the price must tell in the end." Options :—August September Single 0·23d, September, October Single 0·28, October, November Single 0·32, November, December, Single 0·35, December January Single 0·40, January February Single 0·40.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—BENNETT—July 1, Richard Finch, Indigo Planter, Behar, to Millicent, 3rd daughter of Charles Bennett.

TRUEMAN—MUNN—July 4, at the Convent Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev Father Angelo, O F, H J H Trueman, the Norfolk Regiment, son of Colonel Trueman, late Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, to Caroline Alice, youngest daughter of the late David Munn, F R S. of Springfield, Kirkcud-brightshire, N B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-30m., 11-20a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOYS MISSING FROM A THEATRE.—Mr. Cowasji Engineer of the New Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company has reported to the police that two boys named Purshotam Shivram and Babu Massu belonging to the Company left the theatre about 6 a. m. on Sunday last, and had not returned since then. The boys had arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad only last week.

RAID ON A GAMING-HOUSE.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jebb charged Gulu Bahadur with keeping a common gaming-house in Agripada, and seven other persons with gambling in it with cards and money. On Monday night the police raided the house, and arrested the accused. The keeper was fined Rs. 30 ; two of the gamblers were fined Rs. 10, and the remaining ones Rs. 5 each.

OVERBALANCED HIMSELF.—Ismail Nur Mahomed, a Mahomedan lad aged nine years, residing with his parents on the first floor of a house situate in the 3rd Kamatipura Lane, accidentally fell out of the window of his house at 12 noon on Monday. It appeared that the boy was arranging a quilt on a line near the window when the string broke and the boy overbalancing himself fell out of the window from a height of about 15 feet. He received some injuries to his head and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the last month 1 horse and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 11 horses, 4 buffaloes, and 81 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month 389 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 15 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates

SUICIDE BY A MILL-HAND.—In the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Ladubai, woman, aged 50, a mill-hand, who lived with her brother Yesu Babaji, also a mill-hand, in Khetwady 5th Lane. Ladu had been suffering and was sick for two months past, and had ceased going to work. She was taken care of at home by her brother and his wife, Savitri. She complained on Saturday of pains in her stomach. On her brother's return from work on Sunday afternoon he ascertained that she had administered to herself a poisonous dose of opium. She was conveyed to the hospital in an unconscious state, where she died on Monday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Tejsi Velsi, a Hindu grain merchant, appeared on summons to answer a charge of defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on the 17th ultimo. It appeared from the evidence that on the day in question the accused travelled from Elphinstone Road to Marine Lines. At the Marine Lines station the ticket-collector asked him to show his ticket, but the accused left the gate without answering the ticket-collector. The latter followed him and brought him back to the station. When asked to produce his ticket the accused produced his season ticket which was for stations between Elphinstone Road and Grant Road only. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Last evening an almost fatal accident took place in the vicinity of the station of Mahaluxmi on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Babaji Kadam, a "ramoshi" belonging to the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company was the victim. It appears that Babaji tried to cross the Railway lines somewhere near the level-crossing of the Mahaluxmi Station, and was knocked down by the down-mail light engine proceeding to Colaba. His left leg came under the wheels of the engine and was separated from the hip bone. It was cut into three pieces, one of which being the foot was missing. Babaji was brought to the Grant Road Station by the next available local train which arrived at Grant Road at 8-8 p.m. (Railway time). Thence he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his case was attended to. He became unconscious some time after he was admitted into the Hospital.

THEFT AT THE OPIUM WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Adia Megha, a Marwari coolie, with the theft of about fifteen tolas of opium belonging to Kundmull Gulji from the Government Opium Warehouse. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday, afternoon about 4 p. m. the accused entered the godown where the complainant's opium was stored and took the piece of opium from among the heap. He concealed the piece between his hand and his umbrella and hurriedly tried to get out of the gate. Atmaram Gordhan, the complainant's clerk, who was watching the movements of the accused, stopped him at the gate and recovered the opium. The accused was then given into police custody. The accused admitted the offence but said that he was given the opium by another man, whose name he did not know, to take it out of the warehouse. The Magistrate sentenced the man to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN RIPON ROAD.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jebb charged Burah Mahomedali Alibhai, with committing housebreaking in Ripon Road, on the 2nd instant, and stealing from the house of Mrs. Agnes Wilkinson, a widow, Government promissory and currency notes, and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,585. The complainant went out after locking her room-door at ten o'clock in the morning. On her return at five o'clock in the evening, she found the lock in tact, but on entering the room, she discovered her box ransacked, and the property stolen. Accused was arrested by the police while disposing of some of the stolen property, and on enquiry, Rs. 2,140 worth of stolen articles were recovered from him. Accused was servant in a Borah Club-located in the building the complainant lived in, and was observed by another servant intruding into the complainant's room. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PAREL CONVENT.—A visitor writes :—Every one has heard of the Parel Convent, but not every one has seen it. To those of your readers who have never been on a visit there, I will say "Go by all means and it will give you no small amount of pleasure to see the good that is being done there in a modest and unostentatious manner." The good nuns of Jesus and Mary are assuredly making progress in the arduous work of educating the girls of the Presidency, a task they have undertaken to perform so nobly and so cheerfully and have carried on during fifty years and more with very happy results. The school-building is a neat structure in a secluded and healthy part of the town, hard by the Elphinstone Road Station, in the midst of spacious grounds, which the children use for play, enclosed right round by a compound wall. If you are there of an evening at recreation time, it will do your heart good to see the children in groups here and there, happy at play, and to hear the air ring with their joyous shouts. Under the kindly care of the nuns self-denying and solicitous as they always are, the girls look bright, happy and content as if this, their new home, was filled full of the comforts of home. What strikes an outsider most is the good manners of the girls. The education imparted in the Convent is not only based on truly Catholic principles, but is of a nature to prove useful, being just such as will fit the girls to play their part with credit in after life. In this respect the school is superior to many others of its kind, and takes a high place in the Presidency, besides being dear to the public at large, some of whose children in the third generation are being educated at present within its walls. Cherished and happy memories must linger in Par 1,"

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell further heard the suit in which the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhay and other manufacturers of ice in Bombay claimed damages from Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, also manufacturers of ice, and others, for breach of a pool agreement. Messrs. Lowndes and Jardine, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, and Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for Mr. E. W. Thompson, the constituted attorney for Charlotte Clarke Moir.

In this case the plaintiffs stated that by an agreement dated 15th March, 1902, it was agreed that those taking two or more tons of ice per day should be charged at the rate of Rs. 58 per ton. During the week ended 21st April, 1902, defendants sold to their contractors five tons of ice at Rs. 29 per ton, instead of at the rate of Rs. 58 as agreed upon. The defendants contended that the agreement rate referred to transparent ice and not to frosty ice which they were justified in selling at the rate they did. They also declined to bring into the pool the difference in the rates they were called upon to pay. They also contended that the agreement was void.

Mr. Davur, in continuing his address, said the case had been conducted on both sides as if it was a suit to enforce the pool agreement and to recover damages consequent upon its breach. But if the plaint were properly read, the Court would find that, originally, it was a suit for an injunction, which had now expired, and for damages that might have been sustained then and might be sustained hereafter by the conduct of the defendant, who was alleged to have sold ice at a rate lower than that agreed upon. The case as constituted and the case as opened, was, for a threatened breach of the contract by the first defendant. It was not then suggested that the defendant had committed any breach, nor was any evidence adduced—with the exception of Jamshedji's, that any breach was committed. The aspect of the case was changed after his Lordship decided the preliminary issue, and the plaintiffs shaped their course afterwards by seeking to enforce the pool agreement in all its terms and by claiming damages for want of specific performance. Counsel urged that his client had written to the plaintiffs threatening to undersell his ice with the only object of challenging them to file a suit against him, so that he might be able to have it decided whether the agreement was valid or not. Counsel submitted that his client had committed no breach and, with the exception of Jamshedji's no evidence was adduced to prove it. The defendant's books were before the Court. They had been carefully scrutinised, and nothing had been suggested against them except that they did not give correct totals of the ice that was given out. Counsel further submitted that the only breach the defendant had committed was with regard to the overproduction of ice, but the plaintiffs had not proved that they had sustained any loss by reason of such breach. In a case of breach of contract all the damages that a Court could give was compensation for the loss sustained, and if his Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to compensation, he might pass a decree for one rupee. Counsel maintained that it would be a fallacy to say that the plaintiffs were entitled to an account of the defendants' profits. Counsel then urged that according the fourth clause of the pool agreement, the agreement should be considered to have terminated in June 1902, or at least in January 1903, when the P. and O. Company brought out a new plant for their ice factory in Bombay and sold ice in large quantities to the public. Referring to the question of misrepresentation, counsel submitted that all the evidence on the point went to show that the output capacity of each of the factories formed the basis of the pool agreement. In conclusion, Counsel asked the Court not to give credence to Jamshedji's evidence which was contradicted by Mr. Fraser, Mr. Dayal, and the two mehtas.

Mr. Lowndes, for the plaintiffs, contended that their causes of action were clear. The first breach occurred when the defendants Messrs. Fraser & Co., admittedly sold frosty ice at half the agreed price, namely Rs. 29. The next breach which the the plaintiffs alleged the defendants committed was that they gave notice to plaintiffs by their letters of 23rd and 27th May, that they would not be bound by the agreement, and that they would sell ice at a lower rate. The third breach they committed was that they had not paid their monthly contributions to the pool for May and June. This was not denied. For this the plaintiffs were entitled to claim damages. The subsequent breach occurred in two ways : firstly by the defendants not paying their contributions, and secondly, by their selling ice to Jamshedji in October-November and December, 1903, at an under-price. Continuing, counsel said he did not claim any specific damages for any loss the plaintiffs sustained otherwise than the amount which the defendants were bound to pay to the pool. He submitted that the defendants had injured plaintiffs' business very much by what they had done. There were two lines of defence. First of all, the defendants said that the agreement was not binding upon them at all, because it was obtained by misrepresentation ; and secondly, they asserted that the agreement came to an end in August, 1902, or January, 1903, when the P. and O. Company started a factory. The first defence went to the very root of the whole case, while the second limited the claim for damages to the year 1902 only. The whole case turned on misrepresentation. According to law there were three elementary propositions for mis-representations. Firstly that the representations should be positive assertions ; secondly, they should be positive assertions which induced the contract, and thirdly, they must be assertions of fact and not of expectation or opinion Counsel submitted that the representation made by Mr. Forbes that his machine could turn out 32 tons of ice a day amounted to an assertion of expectation or opinion, and not of fact. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence on the point and contended that the pool agreement was based upon the sale of ice, not upon the output capacity of the factories.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceana, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from Aden with the English mails brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Jennings, Mr J G	Palmer, Mr H J
Winning, Mr R G	Hill, Professor S C
Borner, Mr E S	Smith, Mr F D

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Raper, Lieut	Gentleman

FROM MARSEILLES.

Reid, Major G C	Ditmar, Major P R
Riyan, Dr J B	Draper, Mr P J
Ward, Mr A W	Kettle, Capt
Watson, Mr E A	Ewen, Mr J B
Russ, Mr C A	Ashton, Mr H S
Ridpath, Lt K T	Sterling, Prof F P H
Ready, Capt G T	Paterson, Capt A W
Raban, Lt R C B	Bishop, Capt C F
Goll, Mr R J B	Clifford, Mr R A and Mrs
Byrne, Lt J D	

FROM BRINDISI.

Chanter, Mr F W	Paris, Mr and Mrs G B
Bonerjee, Miss H F	

FOR KARACHI.

Kane, Capt A H

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 13th July at 5 p.m.

1. Tent-pegging by Half Sections.
2. Jumping Competitions—Horses.
3. Ladies' Tilting.
4. Lloyd Lindsay Half Sections.
5. Dog Derby for all Dogs.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap for all Ponies 14-1 and under.
7. Horse Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Scurries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only ; "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE Bible Society's depot in Seoul narrowly escaped destruction owing to the fire which demolished the house of its next door neighbour, the King of Korea. The "Daily Bulletin," Korea's only newspaper (which is edited and published by Japanese) states that the Emperor has determined to construct a new palace of some incombustible material. "Papier mache has been suggested, and one thousand Koreans will be employed to chew up the paper."

A GREAT Western Railway carriage cleaner had a terrible experience whilst crossing the Landore Viaduct, near Swansea. His foot caught in a check rail. A train was approaching, and there was no time to unlace the boot, and all his efforts could not get his foot free. His only chance of escaping with his life was to throw his body back, in the hope that he might sustain nothing worse than a broken leg. The train came along, and the foot-plate of the engine struck his leg, causing a compound fracture. His body fell clear of the train, and he sustained no other injury but his leg had to be amputated.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO AN ALLEGED MASSACRE OF NATIVES.

NEWS has come to hand simultaneously of the suicide of Mr. Robinson, Acting Administrator of New Guinea and of an encounter between a party of native police and natives, in which it is suggested the natives were murdered almost in cold blood. The following is a Brisbane despatch on the subject :—Mr. Robinson, Chief Justice of New Guinea, who was Acting Administrator at the time the murderous encounter occurred between the s.s. Merrie England and the natives of Goarabri, shot himself on the 19th inst., in New Guinea. He had previously had a long conference with Captain Barton, the newly-appointed Administrator. Mr. Robinson left a long statement, which has not yet been made public.

STORY OF THE AFFRAY.

Considerable interest, says a Melbourne telegram, has been aroused by the news of a serious encounter which occurred on March 3 between the New Guinea native police aboard the steamer Merrie England and a number of natives at Goarabri. Pending investigations, however, considerable doubts must necessarily exist as to the merits of the case. So far as can be gathered from news hitherto received, the trouble arose from the murder of the Revs. James Chalmers and Tomkins, who were killed four years ago in the districts known as the Aird Delta, the centre of the great bight on the South Coast of New Guinea. On the date indicated the Merrie England conveyed a party under the control of the Acting Administrator, Mr. Robinson, to Goarabri Island for the purpose of arresting the murderers. The Administrator sent word to the chiefs requiring them to hand over the actual culprits, which they promised to do. At daybreak on March 7, however, it was apparent that some movement was on foot, as 300 canoes, containing two or three men each, began paddling around the steamer. Two or three canoes came to the side of the vessel, and half-a-dozen natives were put on board. Their names were being checked by the police, when suddenly showers of arrows were directed at the Merrie England. These on board immediately replied with rifles, and many natives were shot. The actual number is difficult to ascertain, as the official report varies greatly from that supplied through other sources. The letter states that between forty and fifty were killed whilst the official reports give sixteen at the most,

"GENERAL MASSACRE."

Another report, furnished by a passenger who arrived in Brisbane from Hongkong, via New Guinea, states that the local chiefs pointed out to the messengers from the "Merrie England" that many of the tribe had already been shot for the murder of the two missionaries, but they finally decided to send a party to the steamer to sue for peace. The natives were subsequently invited on board, and while there some were, it is alleged, seized and roughly handled. The remainder took to flight and jumped overboard. The police on the Merrie England thereupon, according to this account commenced firing, and a general massacre ensued, The information goes to show that none of the advance party, numbering fifty, were left alive. It is also alleged that two officers on the steamer were so indignant at the attack that they absolutely refused to take any part in it, though Captain Harvey, of the Merrie England, denied this assertion. The absence of the laager canoes would seem to preclude the idea that any premeditated attack had been planned. Captain Borton, the newly-appointed Administrator of New Guinea, left Melbourne on May 2 to take up his duties. His appointment has given great satisfaction in the island, in view of this officer's wide experience of the natives and his knowledge of their language. The Commonwealth Government has since decided that the evidence taken in the preliminary inquiry at Sydney fully warrants the appointment of a Royal Commission, which is expected to open at the beginning of July.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

AN, influential and well-attended meeting of residents of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram writes a correspondent was held on Saturday evening at the People's Hall, Secunderabad, for the purpose of adopting a telegram congratulating the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta on his having been honoured with the title of Knighthood by His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. C. A. Battenburg, Pleader of the local Courts, was voted to the chair. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting. Professor Venkat Raturam, M. A., Headmaster of the Mahbool College eulogised the various attainments of Sir Pherozeshah and proposed that a congratulatory telegram be sent to him. Mr. Krishna Iyenger, solicitor, seconded the proposition in an eloquent speech. In supporting this proposition Mr. Mahomed Akbar, Paymaster of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, spoke in the Urdu language, enlivening the meeting with apt and humourous quotations. The resolution was carried with acclamation. Mr. Mir Ali proposed thanks to the chair. Frequent cheers were given during the delivery of the several speeches. Among those present were Messrs. Shapurji and Bapuji Edulji Chinoi, Dorabji Dotivala, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Novroji Dittia, Rustomji Dinshaw Turki, Mr. Dosabhai Chinoi and others were unable to attend owing to a previous engagement.

PROVINCIAL NURSING IN INDIA.

THE "Hospital" (June 18) says :—"According to a correspondent, who is herself a superintendent nurse in one of the best known provincial hospitals in India, the state of nursing in these institutions is at present deplorable. This is sure to be the case so long as the probationers are of an unsatisfactory character ; and our correspondent, whose experience and position entitle her testimony to be regarded as reliable, intimates that the troublesome protegee who has failed in all other callings is the sort of person who enters as probationer in a provincial hospital. She suggests that the first move for reform should come from the trained nurses in India who hold posts similar to her own, and we think that she is right. A conference of superintendent nurses in the various presidencies could hardly fail to bring about some useful practical results, and we hope to learn that this has been arranged."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 13.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 sub-division No 1 Company—No 9·2 Gr J H Rose,

2. There will be a Lecture at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

A GOOD deal of surprise has arisen in the United States from the recent revelation of some unusual conditions attached to the bonds by which Mr. Carnegie received payment in part for the sale of his properties to the Steel Corporation. The amount of the first mortgage bonds handed over to him was a little over £40,000,000. It now appears that the interest on this large sum is paid to him monthly, and that failure to fulfil this engagement will carry with it rather serious consequences. The Corporation has control of a number of subsidiary companies, and its holdings of shares in these are deposited with Mr. Carnegie as collateral security for the bonds in his possessions. It is provided that whenever default occurs in the payment of the monthly interest the voting power of the Corporation in the control of these companies is to cease, and its shares in them will immediately pass out of the hands of the Corporation. Its directors will of course take care to prevent such forfeiture, and the contingency is probably a remote one

AMERICAN granulated cane sugar is making a favorable impression in the South African market, where it is successfully competing with white Mauritius sugar, being regarded as superior to anything of the kind lately seen in the Cape trade. The returns of seven months' exports to British Africa up to the end of January, 1904, show that the United States' shipments of refined sugar to that market have doubled, as compared with a similar period a year earlier.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Tuesday.—The depression in East Rajputana yesterday has filled up. Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in North-west India Central India, and the North-west of the Peninsula. It is in moderate to considerable excess in the northern half of the Peninsula, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Lower Sind and gradients are slighter than usual over the Peninsula and the Bay. Very little rain has fallen except in Burma. The only falls of importance are Diamond Island 6 inches, Mergui, Moulmein 4, Mandalay 3½, Silchar, Cherrapoonjee, Deharadun and Trincomalee 2¼, Akyab 1¼. The temperature of the past day was considerably to largely below normal in East Rajputana, Central India, the adjacent districts, the United Provinces, and considerably to largely above it in the north-west frontier Province and the west Punjab. The highest temperatures recorded were 112 degrees at Jacobabad, 111½ at Mooltan. Conditions continue unfavourable generally for rain in India. Showers are possible in East Rajputana the Kumaon-Himalayan region, the west of the United Provinces, Assam, Lower and East Bengal, South India and the West Coast. Light to moderate rain on the Burma Coast, showers in the interior districts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Lismore, Captain T. R. Sloane, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Marmugao, experienced moderate monsoon and high sea. The steamer Den of Airlie, Captain W. Jarvis, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta encountered bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and moderate on the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered ...	27	44	30	47	30	38	22	88
Tuesday, 12th July	0	03	00	00	0	07	0	14
Total...	27	47	30	47	30	47	23	02
Total fall to 12th July. '03	29	03	28	15	27	70	31	78
Total fall to 12th July. '02	12	77	18	43	15	91	16	44

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

Tuesday, 12th July .... In. 0 Cts. 03

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·437	NW	10	93·5	84·9	68	.....	0·00	0 00
Jask	29·451	NE	15	10·2	86·7	86	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Aden	29·726	NE	7	95·3	82·3	61	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·5·2	SE	6	103·4	86·3	[illegible]	.....	0·99	— 4·40
Sirsa	29·530	ESE	7	99·3	81·1	52	.....	1·21	— 2·11
Delhi	29·528	Calm	8	88·2	76·8	93	.....	5·85	— 1·34
Agra	29·479	SW	4	83·5	74·4	93	0·69	11·12	+ 3·92
Cawnpore	29·539	S	5	83·7	77·8	81	0·02	7·44	+ 0·07
Allahabad	29·561	WSW	4	89·1	78·1	79	0·03	3·10	— 7·77
Jhansi	2·552	WSW	12	82·2	75·1	84	0·02	3·64	— 1·55
Jacobabad	29·469	SSE	5	111·8	85·6	70	.....	0·30	— 0··5
Karachi	29·577	W	15	92·4	[illegible]	75	.....	0·00	— 1·80
Jeypore	29·570	WNW	4	82·2	76·1	81	0·05	4·9.	— 1·11
Ajmere	29·590	W	?	86·4	75·0	89	0·51	4·61	— 1·69
Deesa	29·624	SW	19	89·.	79·1	85	.....	4·07	— 1·58
Ahmedabad	29·651	SW	5	93·.	76·8	72	.....	5·.2	— 5·51
Bhuj	29·596	SW	23	95·3	79·9	82	.....	1·52	— 2·83
Jamnagar	29·608	SSW	24	89·0	79·7	77	.....	7·88	+ 1·10
Dwarka	29·640	WSW	21	86·4	80·3	85	.....	1·96	.....
Rajkot	29·615	SW	15	88·9	76·2	89	0·06	10·90	+ 0·87
Bhavnagar Para.	29·672	SW	14	95·6	80·5	61	.....	2·76	— 4·05
Veraval	29·672	SW	19	83·6	79·3	88	2·12	5·50	— 1·69
Neemuch	29·628	WSW	18	81·0	74·2	94	0·17	8·53	+ 0·80
Indore	29·658	W	10	82·1	72·.	8.	2·09	9·10	— 0·61
Saugor	29·637	W	13	79·4	69·1	88	0·02	20·51	+ 6·21
Jubbulpore	29·621	SW	5	86·9	72·1	80	0·01	11·05	— 5·85
Hoshangabad	29·659	SW	5	86·7	73·2	84	.....	9·70	— 2·61
Khandwa	·9·659	W	13	92·7	75·6	65	.....	6·49	— 2·61
Raipur	29·639	WSW	8	85·5	74·9	77	0·02	8·29	+ 3·91
Nagpur	29·678	W	9	86·2	75·6	76	0·02	12·31	— 1·79
Amraoti	29·702	WSW	8	92·2	73·5	78	0·05	12·46	+ 1·71
Akola	29·692	SW	7	95·9	73·8	68	.....	9·20	+ 0·35
Surat	29·686	W	14	88·1	80·6	77	.....	9·13	— 7·39
Malegaon	29·682	WSW	20	92·4	7·.0	60	.....	5·35	— 1·00
Bombay	29·729	WSW	13	85·8	80·1	83	0·05	22·9	— 8·59
Poona	29·742	WSW	?	85·0	72·4	87	0·02	5·34	— 3·85
Ahmednagar	29·742	W	15	89·9	66·9	63	.....	3·48	— 2·69
Aurangabad	29·733	WNW	20	88·8	70·2	77	.....	9·56	.....
Sholapur	29·756	W	13	95·2	70·0	67	.....	7·64	+ 1·73
Ratnagiri	29·768	WSW	9	86·3	77·9	85	0·02	63·76	+ 18·42
Bijapur	29·762	SSE	16	91·1	67·8	71	.....	5·6.	— 1·77
Belgaum	29·770	WSW	21	79·5	67·8	88	.....	6·23	+ 2·55
Mormugoa	29·787	WNW	..	85·5	78·9	.5	.....	62·2.	+ 24·67
Karwar	29·797	N	1	84·2	75·5	79	0·77	66·55	+ 13·75
Mangalore	29·811	WNW	4	82·4	75·9	90	0·57	65·51	+ 13·21
Calicut	29·825	NW	6	83·2	74·2	92	0·65	60·30	+ 12·61
Cochin	29·828	Calm	L	83·7	73·7	90	1·19	50·56	+ 12·05
Bangalore	29·825	W	10	85·3	61·8	85	0·60	3·39	— 1·36
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·750	W	8	91·4	73·2	71	.....	7·75	+ 1·16
Masulipatam.	29·689	WNW	8	97·7	80·1	73	.....	4·.2	— 2·52
Bellary	29·776	W	11	95·0	74·2	71	0·01	3·.2	+ 0·91
Cuddapa	29·757	W	G	100·2	79·9	59	.....	2·13	— 2·77
Madras	29·708	WNW	8	99·0	77·5	58	0·03	1·10	— 2·58
Coimbatore	29·813	SW	?	87·4	70·1	88	.....	2·19	+ 0·09
Trichinopoly.	29·769	SW	5	97·6	75·4	69	.....	0·00	— 1·97
Nagapatam	29·771	SW	7	?	77·0	66	.....	1·51	— 0·72
Colombo	29·834	SW	9	83·5	77·5	91	0·11	5·76	+ 5·49

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·01 (32·56) ; G. T. H =0·0) (33 53) St. G. H.=0·05 (39·15) ; C. P.=0·05 (22·95(

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole area the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is from 02 to 09 in excess of normal to the north of Latitude 14°.

Winds are south-easterly at Lahore, Sirsa and Bijapur and south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the country. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° to 11° in defect in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi Neemuch and Saugor and 5° to 6° in excess at Masulipatam, Bijapur, Sholapur, Akola, Khandwa and Bhuj. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 56° at Lahore to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at several stations but the amounts recorded were generally small, only Cochin reporting over an inch.

Weather.—The monsoon current is weak between Cochin and Bombay and conditions are somewhat less favourable for rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·678
Temperature of the air .... degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air.........	0·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General-Directions of Wind.*	W S W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	310
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	7·83
" " year	23·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July..	0 00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY.—JULY 11TH.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 12TH.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	84 6

MR. LAURITZ RASMUSSEN, stevedore, has just received a letter which was posted on April 23, 1877, and addressed to him "care of the Danish Consul, Buenos Ayres." The letter was written by Mr. Rasmussen's father-in-law, the late Mr. James Ewing, Footdee, Aberdeen. Mr. Rasmussen was at that time engaged in Buenos Ayres, the character of the work in which he was then employed making it impossible for him to be located for any lengthened period in one part. He shifted about the country a good deal. The letter did not come into his possession until the 16th of June after having chased him all round the world for the long period of twenty-seven years. The letter is in a perfect state of preservation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lismore, 2777 tons, Captain T R Sloane arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mormugao in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons, Captain R E Honywood, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Lines steamer Clan Macintyre, 3052 tons, Captain H G Fishenden, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Den of Airlie, 2270 tons, Captain W Jarvis arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta 27th June with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 2614 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt and 41 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nubia, 3844 tons, Captain F N Tillard, will sail to-day for Hongkong with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr E L Maysey, Mr E M Scovell, Mr E Lock, Captain and Mrs D C Argles, Mr A Scott, Mrs Brookes and Major Masse,

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry 31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	......	......
Do Karen	......	......
Do Pathan	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Capara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
Upada	3302	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Auchencrag	2541	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Surada	3400	Honeywood			M M & Co
Goldenfels	2269	Schwa y	K'chee	16-7	Glade & Co
Istrar	2978	Perks			K Nixon & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh	Aden	16-7	P & O Co
Bodlewell	2203	Scurr	Antwerp	21-7	M M & Co
Pekin	2523		Cooke	12-7	P & O Co
Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis			T Morrison and Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Ton. Ca Shed, Vessel. pt. Destination Date. Agent.
A Clan Grant...2505 Cowie...Antwerp...23-7 F Muir & Co
B Clan Macintyre...3052 Fishenden...Ams'dam...13-7 T M & Co
C Castello...2338 Gresham...Hull...16-7 F M & Co
D Knowsley Hall...2790 Buck...K'chee...16-7 K Nixon & Co
G Mahammadi...1252 Galley...Repairing... B & P S N Co
H Reichstag...1349 Ihle...Zanzibar...14-7 A Strandes
L Akbar...1440 Baldwin...M C ast...19-7 H C Joosub
M King Arthur...1047 Bunet...P Gulf...21-7 B & P S N Co
N Nurani...Thompson...stream...14-7 Transport
O Naderi...1168 Metcalfe...Red Sea Ports...20-7 B & P S N Co
P Loodiana...2421 Sharp...Zanzibar...14-7 M M & Co
Q Muristan...1736 Moore...Kurrachee...14-7 Ew Latham

Alongside.
G Moshtari...1111 Storey...Red Sea Ports...16-7 B & P S & Co
K Ismaila...3381 Stebbing...Repairing... M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.
Puri...827 Ahmed...Janjira...14-7 Shepherd
Kaweri...552 Ahmed...B'nugar...Shpd & Co
Courland...760 Ebrahim...Dry Dock...13-7 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed,	Vessel,	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date,	Agent.
1	Nubia	3845	Tillard	China	13-7	P & O S N Co
2	Britannia	1970	Garrick	Liverpool	16-7	W & A G & Co
3	Levanzo	2587	Viol.	Genoa	15-7	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-7	F R S N Co
5	Havraise	3401	James	Havre	23-7	J M & Co
6	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Dunkirk	..	K Nixon & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Mo tfor i	China	27-7	P & O Co
7	Lismore	32 7	Sloane	N F	23-7	F Muir
9	Alavia	2973	Peel	Mauritius	23-7	E Tajbhoy
14	Kapurthala	721	Watson	P Gulf	14-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.
Dumra...762 William...K'chee...16-7...M M & Co

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Den of Airlie s	Jarvis	Calcutta, June 27
	Lismore s	Sloane	Mormugao, July 10

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Welsh Prince s	Coull	Antwerp
	Kerbella s	Brooks	Persian Gulf
12	Rajput s	Craig	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday ;—
Steamer Nubia, Tillard, for Shanghai.
" Surada, Honywood, for Calcutta, &c
" Clan Macintyre, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Goldenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Lismore, for Hull, Liverpool, &c
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c
" Naderi, for Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
8	Clan Farquhar	37 7	Madras
8	Lai Sang	2·25	Hongkong
8	Nawab	2 1	Bombay
8	Syriam	8	Rangoon
8	Commilla	5	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
8	Shahzada	1046	Rangoon
8	Venetia	2333	Bombay
8	Bharata	1·50	Rangoon
9	Gregory Apcar	1940	Hongkong
9	Dundas	1904	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer India, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan Chattan arrived in London on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 11th instant, and may be expected here on or about 20th instant.

The same Co's steamer Vindobona, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the 11th instant.

Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knowsley Hall s—6 boxes condiments Killick Nixon and Co. Britannia s—50 bales wool M A Cassum ; 2·7 bales wool The Bombay Company : 2187 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher 75 bales wool D Khimjee ; 20 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons ; 253 cwts turmeric and 80 cwts dry ginger J Ramjee ; 760 cwts oil seed cake Glade and Co ; 12 cases brassware Warden and Co ; 13 bales wool G Goomanmal ; 29 cases Indian condiments 29 cases curry-powder M Poonjiajee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—250 cwts myrabollams W Becher 1400 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co ; 2000 cwts broken rice and 4000 cwts mowraseed Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed A Blaschek and Co ; 630 cwts poppyseed 1287 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4000 cwts rapeseed and 8000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 924c cwts rapeseed 1868 cwts linseed 8120 cwt poppyseed 1000 cwts wheat 6000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 4000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—140 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 1002 cwts linseed, and 1002 cwts rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2000 cwts rapseed, Ernst Lam and Co ; 700 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co ; 68 cwts wheat bran, W S A Graham and Co ; 5.5 cwts weedseed and 505 cwts gum, Padumsee Jethaphoy ; 400 cwts gum Hirjee Virdhar ; 1000 cwts weedseed, and 200 cwts fennelseed, Biner and Krause ; 8195 cwts linseed and 4117 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers ; 128 cwts gum J Nurbheram.

FOR BOSTON.

Britannia s—20 cwts fishmaws R Daunjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Britannia s—17 bales savii cotton Max Klein ; 11 bales cotton fly and waste K Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA,

Levanzo s—1291 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—1000 cwts mowraseed and 11760 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers 4000 cwts cast rseed Sanday and Co ; 4200 cwts Oottonseed Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—55 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co ; 33 cwts googul G Machowjee ; 225 cwts sharkfins R Bhimjee and Co ; 20 cwts sharkfins H A Mahomed 345 cwts opiate P F Talati ; 25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, Nubia s—5 chests opium Framjee Nowrojee ; 11 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 23 chests opium Talati and Co ; 32 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 14 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—150 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.
Nubia s—68 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 53 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 17 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 6 chests opium, C Noordin and Co ; 45 chests opium Talati and Co ; 63 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 20 1-2 chests opium, Shroff and Co ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904.

INDIAN MUSIC,

"IT is no hyperbolical language to say that there has not been a single instance on record of a people on whom a conquering race has heaped greater ignominy and whose past it has attempted to belittle with a view to its self-effacement." This is not an extract from a Congress speech or the oration of a Deccani Brahmin at the time of the Poona murders. It is from a defence of Hindu music of which Mr. C. Tirumalayya Naidu is the author. He declares that with all the praise which a few have bestowed in all disinterestedness and others in a more or less formal manner, there seems to have been no nation on the face of the earth which has been subjected to greater calumny and humiliation than the Hindus. It has been termed a nation of liars and hypocrites, which a ruling bureaucracy would not credit with their least confidence. Still adding wormwood to the native gall of his ink, Mr. Naidu continues: Their long-standing institutions which they could claim as their own were the barbarous products of half-savage men. Their Vyasa, Valmiki and Manu were half-shadowy prophets who indulged in subtle intuitions in their own dreamy way. Their national heroes, Rama and Krishna, were either allegorical or fictitious personages to whom a false glory or a false wisdom was attributed. It will not be an unnatural conclusion that Mr. Naidu holds harmony as of very little account. Many who might have read his pages in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" will have put down the periodica after finding all this and more in the first forty lines. He is indignant that Europeans regard native concerts as a clamour of different tunes which is not simply indescribable but really abominable,and that they consider it as an historical relic of some curious interest to the idle antiquary in determining its position in the musical systems of the past, but not as a living art which gives pleasure to thousands of individuals in spite of its incapacity to gratify the human ear—music which is traced back to a remote past when it originated as a handmaid of religion and was studied as a divine art.

Someone said that many of the Hindu melodies possess the plaintive simplicity of the Scotch and Irish, and others a wild originality pleasing beyond description. We should have found no fault with this, if the critic had omitted the word "pleasing." But Mr. Naidu protests that "plaintive simplicity" and "wild originality" are expressions, which applied to Hindu music, can give but a poor idea of its real characteristics. The expressions are not objected to as being too mild, but as the contemptuous verdict of a giant confronted with a pigmy, who he knows is helpless against his sturdy adversary. Mr. Naidu's object in writing, he says, is to examine the grounds on which the objection to the claim that Hindu music is scientific is made to rest. It would have been better' had he tried to establish the claim, but he follows the line of least resistance, and quotes Dr. Petrie in support of his contention that people of every race and country will prefer their own national sensations and is associated with the songs and recollections of their youth. That is undoubtedly true but it does not make Hindu music scientific; nor does it break down Mr. Percival's argument that every system of music should be critically estimated only in accordance with the laws of modern harmony. While this critic holds that no system of music, which does not possess harmony or is not susceptible of being improved on harmonic principles, is either scientific or worthy of popular attention. Mr. Naidu declares that such a judgment is based on colossal ignorance of national systems of music whose origin dates back to the very foundations of society. We do not think Mr. Naidu intends to be so severe as he sounds, but he has certainly chosen an unfortunate vein in which to write. He is well aware that music like other things has been changing. Hindu music has not progressed at the same pace as general education. All the same,we agree with Carl Engel that the music of many foreign nations, though apt to appear to us on first acquaintance unimpressive, strange and perhaps even ridiculous, so that we find it difficult to understand how it can appeal to the heart at all. The "interlaced" singing of the East will never appeal to the heart of the occidental musician; nor will that of Europe to the Asiatic. Engel tells a story of a Chinaman, who having heard the missionary Amiot perform some music by Rameau and other French composers, remarked politely that it was sadly devoid of meaning and expression while the music of his own country penetrated to the innermost soul.

Mr. Naidu avails himself of the assistance offered by Captain Day, who wrote that Hindu music is an art and a very intricate and difficult one, we can hardly deny. But to appreciate it one must put away all thought of European music and then judge of it by an Indian standard and impartially on its own merits—of the ingenuity of the performer, the peculiar rhythm of the music, the extraordinary scales used, the recitation, the amount of imitation, the wonderful execution and memory of the performer and his skill in employing small intervals as grace. And forthwith Mr. Naidu plunges into the assertion that Hindu music no more becomes unscientific for want of harmony than European music for want of Raga. His idea is that harmony, a recent growth, is a native of Europe and not likely to thrive on any other soil, that melody and harmony are moving on parallel lines and that it is almost impossible to improve this music on harmonic principles for the reason that many of the modes are not susceptible of harmonisation, unless its national character is to be dispensed with. It should be preserved as it is, is Mr. Naidu's ultimatum, without any serious changes at all events, for any change that may be contemplated must be attempted only on national lines. Anyone who objects is a superficial and narrow-minded critic, deficient in breadth of view and superior comprehension, and to characterise a scale as unscientific simply because it is unsuited to harmony is "like blaming the Indian rat for being black, simply because the European rat is white." Is not this conclusive?

"PEACE!" WHERE THERE IS NO PEACE. While one of the greatest wars of modern times is raging in the Far East, an interesting "little war" is in progress in Tibet and sundry blood letting operations are being carried out in parts of Africa and in other corners of the world, it seems a peculiarly favourable time to talk of peace. Mr. Leonard Courtney however, scarcely seems to share this view, He presided the other day at the first National Peace Congress of Great Britain, which was held at Manchester. This with other national conferences on the Continent is preliminary to a great international Congress which this year is to be held in America's centre of moral and intellectual progress, Boston. Mr. Courtney made a very interesting speech in which he recognised that the facts of life do not at present afford much hope for the cause of peace. Still, he clings to the poet's dream and finds some consolation in the fact that civil war is no longer a daily occurrence in European countries. The Hague Tribunal and the indeterminate code which is called international law, also afford ground for satisfaction. That both combatants in the Far East were signatories to the Hague Convention and the Tribunal was founded on the initiative of Russia who has declared that any suggestion of mediation in the war will not be tolerated, seem to depreciate the value of the International Arbitration Court. But its existence marks some advance, and it will be there when the nations are ready to submit their serious quarrels to the arbitration of law. For the present, it merely serves the purpose of a debtor's court; and it will be a long time before a nation threatened or assaulted over a question of vital principle will be permitted to seek its magisterial offices. Lord Roberts at any rate has little faith in the coming of the time of universal peace, for he declares that there are periods in the existence of a nation when war is necessary. A protracted period of peace, he believes, produces luxurious habits and a querulous disposition among a people, and war then becomes a necessity as a national discipline, if the nation is not to disappear. The advocate of peace will, of course, reply that he fails to see the need of war, if nations can decide to take their differences into an international court, for war is no more necessary to the national, than pain or assault and battery are necessities of the human, system. Howbeit, if a nation must fight, Mr. Courtney looks to the growth of international law as expounded by neutrals to lessen the horrors of war. He urges the need of vigilant neutrality and believes that the friends of peace should insist that the starting of war between two principals should not be tolerated "without some warning, some reason on the part of both sides to believe that it is coming." We are a long way from the age of chivalry when a declaration of war preceded hostilities, but it is not possible for a civilized nation to go to war without giving some warning. The delivery of the first blow may be a a surprise in coming before the time the party attacked reckoned upon, as in the present war, but the outbreak of hostilities is invariably foreshadowed by the events which precede it. In the conditions of modern warfare, the first blow counts for a great deal, and we cannot expect that the nation which has the prescience to discern war afar off and to prepare for it will forego the advantage which readiness may give it over its enemy. Thus the moral is that which has been often deduced: that, until the battle flags are furled, the surest guarantee of peace for a nation is to be prepared for war and to quietly let everybody know that it is quite ready to fight. Then the potential enemy may be induced to reason without blows.

BRITISH TRADE IN SYRA. ACCORDING to Mr. Consul Cottrell, Italian cottons are supplanting British cottons in Syra, a fact that British manufacturers cannot afford to regard with indifference. In 1903 Italy came forward with numerous varieties of printed cotton twills in high class designs and obtained many large orders for this class of goods, which are disposed of freely in Greece for the autumn and winter seasons. They are said by Mr. Cottrell to be very popular and are supplanting other varieties of British, German and French make, too expensive up to the present to compete with the Italian article. Only quite recently a traveller sent from Italy secured orders to the extent of £1,200 in a day or two. Italy, according to the same authority, shows promise of gradually superseding British dyed twills and dyed sateens, producing all grades of this class of textiles at prices slightly cheaper than the United Kingdom offers, but sufficient to claim a large share of the business done in same. Besides this, she is gaining ground in flannels, Oxfords, tapes, jutes, cordage, sackcloth, bags, &c., which are found in markets in Greece so that the outlook for British manufacturers as regards textiles is not promising. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the present demand for British coal is steady and that it has largely increased since 1900, the quantity now imported amounting to 100,000 tons. The Consul points out that competition amongst local dealers is favourable to the British coal trade, prices and profits being reduced to a minimum. Active measures are employed to persuade foreign shipowners to call at Syra for British coals.

BRITISH MACHINERY IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA. MR. CONSUL BROPHY referring to the market for machinery in his report from Rostov-on-Don, Southern Russia, records that competition has grown keener, resulting not only in the reduction of prices, but also in the extension of credits, without which manufacturers have to glumly bear in mind the sale of machinery is impossible. The purchase system is the buyer generally pays about one-third cash down and the rest in instalments spread over one, two or more years as the case may be. British interests in Southern Russia, it is gratifying to learn, are well looked after. Up to the present 80 per cent. of the steam threshers sold are of British make and the manufacturers being well represented on the spot by resident agents with large stores, it does not seem probable that their supremacy will be wrested from them by their foreign competitors, while the Russians attempts to copy such machinery requiring not only solidity but also exact adjustment in all parts, have not hitherto been successful. With few exceptions all the foreign reapers and binders, mowers and haymaking machinery come from America and the great increase in their sale and in that of other agricultural implements in the year 1902 is owing to the fact of that being the first good crop season after a succession of poor ones. The average number of self-binder reapers disposed of yearly does not exceed 80 or 90, as they are found to get out of order in the hands of those who do not take intelligent care of them, a quality for which the majority of Russian agriculturists are not distinguished.

MR. BAYLEY the Governor-General's Agent in Central India arrived in Simla, yesterday.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 28th May amounted to Rs. 2,001. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th May were Rs. 41,554.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th June 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 123,694 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 0,671 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th May amounted to Rs. 4,239, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 753. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th May were Rs. 84,520, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,770.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th May amounted to Rs. 15,195, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 994. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th May were Rs. 3,39,322; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,52,477.

A RECENT invention with novel features, says "Capital," is a water bridle for a horse. A rubber reservoir is provided covering the horse's head and attached to the bridle. This is to be filled with water, the idea being to keep the horse's head cool in summer and to replace the unsightly straw-bonnet with a sponge in it, so much used in the hot months.

THE case in which the Rev. Mr. Pupworth, Railway Chaplain, Lahore, sought to recover Rs. 250 as damages from Mr. Pat Doyle, editor and proprietor of "Indian Engineering," Calcutta, for an alleged libel, has just been decided in the court of Mr. Tapp, Munsiff, First Class, at Lahore. The alleged libel was said to be a reflection on the plaintiff in his capacity as secretary and correspondent of the Railway School, and the words complained of were contained in an article which appeared in "Indian Engineering" on September 26, 1903. In a paragraph which related to the Railway School, Lahore, were the words: "They have a good headmaster at present, but he is handicapped by the Padri Saheb." Plaintiff contended that the Padri Saheb referred to was himself, and that the words suggested that he had failed in his duties in connection with the school and that it was undesirable that his services should be retained. The Munsiff thought the words were capable of bearing an innocent meaning, and non-suited the plaintiff.

THE Marine Society of India, which owes its existence largely to the energy of Mr. James Luke, has now been constituted. It numbers among its governors some thirty or forty leading commercial and professional men, as well as several ladies. The Society arose out of the movement to obtain a training ship on the Hughli for the benefit of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian boys, with a view to fitting them for a sea-faring life. Baulked in this direction Mr. Luke has turned his energies to the formation of the Society whose object is "To provide for boys, wholly or partially of British or other European descent, such an education and training either in India, Great Britain, or elsewhere, as may fit them for a sea-faring life or for other useful handicrafts." Sir Francis Maclean is to be the honorary president; Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. D. M. Hamilton are to be vice-presidents; and Messrs. James Luke, King, and Dr. F. Pearse are to be the honorary secretary, honorary treasurer, and honorary surgeon, respectively. The first statutory meeting of the Court of Governors will be held in October, 1905.

THE number of emigrants from India despatched via Calcutta to British Colonies last year was 9,084, or 1,798 less than in the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the number of emigrants registered during the year, owing to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes, but as usual the United Provinces supplied the largest number, nearly 62 per cent. of all the labourers registered being recruited in these Provinces. No emigrants were despatched to Mauritius during the year as it was not possible to secure a vessel for the purpose. Some 4,686 immigrants returned from the Colonies, with aggregate savings amounting to over 7 3/4 lakhs, or an average of Rs. 165-12-10; but 22·40 per cent of the whole returned, as they went, without any savings. As in previous years it appears that the emigrant who goes to Natal has the best time of it, the remittance from that Colony by resident immigrants amounting to over 15 lakhs during the twelve months. Very small remittances come from immigrants in Mauritius, but the explanation is that the immigrants settle there with their families and have no occasion to remit money to India.

A REVIEWER of a recent book says its author is a "born journalist"—he is "able to deal with facts and yet tell a story at the same time." We wish we could be quite sure of the precise meaning to be attached to the word "story."

A STEEPLEJACK named James Gill, who is wanted by the Newry police to undergo a month's imprisonment, and who evaded arrest for a fortnight by living in a chimney over 100 ft. high in some old saltworks on Sugar Island, gave a firework display the other night from the top of the chimney. Gill was loudly cheered by the thousands who had assembled.

NATURAL soap has been discovered in Algeria, being produced by a tree known as Sapindus utilis. Its fruit has valuable saponaceous qualities when treated with water or alcohol. The soap obtained from this tree (long known in Japan, China and India) is superior to the ordinary article of commerce, being free from alkaline properties; while the cost of its production and manufacture is low.

DRAMAS IN PENCIL.

II.

ART has several paths. It is time for the Hogarth to choose his own. Till now he has been feeling his way. He illustrates Hudibras and learns how to narrate in crayon. Practical people advise him to take to portrait painting It has the advantage over the other of earning one an indifferent livelihood. He disdains it. It is in his Sunday suit, surrounded by his children, or his friends, that John Bull of 1730 sits to the artist and faces the spectator. These groups are all of a piece a profile, a simple three quarter and John Bull demands a proportionate reduction in price. Sad customers! Sad painting! Religious painting which opens grand subjects to the artist is proscribed in England as idolatry. He would not descend therefore to portraits, but as an education for an artist of models. He is admitted to.

NEWGATE.

Up narrow and obscure staircases he is led to a dark passage in which a charcoal stove diffuses a lurid tint and warmth around. Here opens the massive door of every condemned cell. The prisoner under sentence of death devotes his last evening to a pose. These branded faces draw and fascinate him. He counts the hollows and the stains in them, scrutinises the net-work of muscles where every wicked thought has worked a wrinkle, or notched a line, and on which are written the past and the future of a soul. He considers how vice and crime have rekneaded these figures made by God in his image. He wants to know how the child of four with light hair and fresh cheeks, smiling at and smiled on by the world, is turned into the wicked and sinister being, down whose face the executioner will soon draw the black cap to hide the supreme horror from the spectators. Is not this a study worthy of Hogarth. But it is a study only.

REALISM.

If the classic ideal is far above him, caricature seems beneath him. Between the hero and the booty, between the demi-god of Greece and the devils of the Dark Ages, between the Sublime and the grotesque, between tragedy and farce, there is according to him an intermediate world neglected till then by artists. This is precisely the world we live in. It is this he is ready to explore. The Dutch masters are his only precursors. But he will vivify their realism, by adding a new element, action, emotion, drama. Is there anything of Shakespeare in Hogarth? Not even a trace, to use the term of chemical analysis. Whether he soars up or swoops down, in his flight, as in his fall, Shakespeare is always beyond or on this side of the real. With him poetry and buffoonery alternate without confounding with each other. The grandiose and burlesque clash, each maintaining its distinctive relics. They are drawn near but to be opposed. Realism is the negation of Art. By slow abstractions, and by delicate generalisation or by enthusiastic intuition, generations of thinkers and artists have succeeded in separating beauty from deformity, to evolve an ideal out of our imperfections and our vulgarities,and to distil our divine essence. Realism comes in to propose a return to chaos, as if that were progress. It throws us back into the mediocre and mingled life where we creep, and whence we are attempting to go forth. It gives us this the exterior world, this forest of brute sensations and of confused perceptions, whose series is our inmost life. If realism is necessary it is to recall Art to the True, when it wanders into sterile regions. Like the movement of Reform revivifying Catholicism, realism revivifies and restores art to youth. Two things can ennoble it, purity of moral intentions, that is taste, and precision, which gives to "genre" pictures the value and authority of historical ones, as they get old.

MARIAGE A LA MODE.

He treats his dramas as does a dramatic writer. The subjects are from ordinary life. His theatre is his canvas. His actors, men and women, who by means of certain gestures and actions represent a dumb-show or mimic drama. In his "Mariage a la mode," a rich Alderman marries his daughter to the son of a Count. The contract is being read to which no body listens. The old Count has the air of Olyimpian Jove. He sits unmoved in the arm-chair nailed to it by a gouty foot. The Alderman is glorious. With a slightly sly smile he seems to say. I have taken my precautions. But plans of pompous construction spread on the table show that the old donjons of the noble Count are to be made new again with the Alderman's plebeian guineas. The Viscount elegantly takes a pinch turning his back to his wife. She in her turn diverts herself, passing her lace handkerchief over her wedding ring. A young legist Silvertongue poses his candidature on this yet unoccupied heart. What will be the fate of these two so tender and so well matched? Behold, in yonder corner of the hall those two dogs mad at being paired together show their teeth They howl to you the intention of the artist. What follows is quite in keeping with the first cast. The young lord passes his nights in debauch, and his days with the charlatans of Penton Street. To an outward practice of medicine, these join a less honourable and more lucrative profession. The young bride lets herself be led into an intrigue with the lawyer. Hence the catastrophe. Warned by his spies, the Count discovers the intrigue. A combat ensues. Silvertongue mortally wounds the outraged husband. As the murderer strides over the window to fly, the yonng wife falls on her knees to implore the husband's pardon. It is this supreme moment the artist has seized. The Count supports himself by a piece of furniture. His weak hand lets fall the sword. His frivolous little figure of en enfant blase, contracted by death, essays to grimace impertinence and disdain. Silvertongue is arrested, judged, condemned and executed. The countess poisons herself. Thus the drama ends.

THE TWO APPRENTICES.

These are Frank Goodchild and Tom Idle. They are both bound to a master Weaver, West. Grave, serene and irreproachably dressed in black, West has all the look of a clergyman. Frank is intent on his work, the Apprentice's Guide and the Ballad of Dick Whittington before him. Tom does not care a fig for Dick or his philosophical cat. Instead of working he sleeps. Near him lies an empty pot of beer and the Ballad of Moll Flanders. The Guide also lent him by West serves as his footstool. Here is the point of departure of these two existences, and the series proceeds from it as do the successive conclusions of a Sorites from the premises. Sundays, Frank follows the service from the same book Miss West does. Their prayers mingle, their thoughts unite, and the love born before the altar will have also its denouement there. Meanwhile, Tom plays at Shuffle-half-penny with scape graces of his type on one of the tomb-stones of the cemetery as a gaming-table, while chastisement overtakes him in the shape of the parish beadle, cane in hand avenging the sacred day and the sacred place. The contrast continues. Frank becomes workman, then foreman. Tom embarks on a ship and goes to the Indies. He returns, but is not reclaimed. He becomes intimate with a hussy who drives him to theft, and awaits the hour she shall sell him to the police. Frank becomes the happy and respected husband of Miss West. Apprentice, workman, foreman, master's son-in-law, then master himself, he has worked his way up through all the grades. It remains for him to get Municipal honours. We see him elected Sheriff of Middlesex. Here the divergent paths followed by Frank and Tom cross each other once more. From a simple malefactor Tom becomes an assassin, is brought before the Sheriff, who recognises him, as his former comrade. He sighs turning his head, and then signs the warrant which is the prelude of his condemnation to death. The careers of these two men receive its crown, the one at Tyburn, the other at the Mansion-House. Tom is hung like his model Jack Sheppard; Frank is Lord-Mayor like his prototype Dick Whittington.

This is logic and logic a outrance too. If two boys of 10 put to the same job, living in the same circle, fed on like examples, submitted to the same influences, contain respectively such germs that one is hanged and the other becomes a Lord Mayor, as the larva has in it the butterfly, and the acorn the oak, it means that there are hereditary faculties and invincible natural instincts in man. Hence arises the old, old question. Is our mortality the product of some especial faculty, moral sense, intuition—someting which must not be analysed or shown to resolve itself into the reason and passions of social man?

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALWALA.

PORT ARTHUR PRESSED.

REPORTED HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

THE ACTION AT KAIPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

Japanese despatches show that four days' desperate fighting preceded the capture of Kaiping. The losses are not stated but were evidently severe.

Fighting has been going on for several days round Port Arthur.

According to one account the Russians lost 1,700 men in one encounter on the 7th inst., but nothing official is known from either side.

The Port Arthur organ the "Novikrai" says that the warships left the harbour and participated in the fighting and shelled the Japanese positions.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Despatches from General Oku regarding the fighting at Kaiping state that the casualties on the 5th, 6th and 7th were thirty-four.

The casualties on the 8th and 9th are not mentioned.

Natives state that on the 7th the Russians about Kaiping numbered twenty-two thousand.

In the last despatch dated the 9th, General Oku concludes by stating that after losing their positions around Kaiping, the Russians, made a second stands but were defeated at noon. They shelled the pursuing Japanese, but the batteries were silenced at three in the afternoon.

Major-General Koidzumi was wounded in the thigh.

The German semi-official papers explain that the Kaiser's telegram to the Commander of the Wiborg Regiment was only a personal courtesy to the Regiment with which he is connected and in no wise due to any ill-will towards Japan.

They refer to his Majesty's telegram to the Royal Dragoons on the eve of their departure for the Transvaal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent, cabling regarding the Kaiser and the war, says that the "Times" suggests that the Kaiser's telegram to the Wiborg Regiment is connected with the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S RESIGNATION.

Correspondence Published.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The correspondence that has passed between in Charles Eliot and Lord Lansdowne has been published.

Lord Lansdowne denies Sir Charles Eliot's statements that he refused two private applications, not because they were private, but owing to the position of the land.

Sir Charles, replying to the acceptance of his resignation, declares he must appeal to the public.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AND THE UNIONISTS.

"A MINIATURE DREYFUS CASE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 11th July, states that there is a growing agitation among Irish Unionists hostile to Sir Antony MacDonnell. It is alleged that the retrial and conviction of a previously acquitted constable was due to Sir Antony MacDonnell's Priest-inspired intervention.

The "Times" invites the attention of Parliament to this miniature Dreyfus case and hints that Sir Antony MacDonnell is pursuing a policy of his own.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill and Lord Kitchener will be present at the annual Masonic Ball at the Town Hall here on the 13th September. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz are also likely to be present.

THE MONSOON.

The Meteorological weather forecast for to-morrow shows that conditions are now generally unfavourable for rain, but there are indications that another depression may be forming in the Bay of Bengal which may inidiate another advance of the monsoon winds. Only local showers are meanwhile probable throughout the greater portion of India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Swann, 101st Grenadiers, is appointed A. A. G., Bombay Command, head-quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Ramsay is permitted to reside in India on vacating the command of the 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Todd, 1st Yorkshires, Indian Army candidate. is posted to the Burma District.

Major H. Chesney, R. E., is posted to the Punjab Command as Commanding Royal Engineer, Lahore district.

Major Johnson R. E. on vacating his appointment in 2nd Sappers and Miners is transferred to the Military Works Services and is posted to the Punjab Command.

Miss. A. Jarman is appointed Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's military service.

Nursing Sister C. Hill officiates as senior Nursing Sister.

Lieut, Bingham, 69th Punjabis, has proceeded to Russia to study the Russian language.

Captain Bradshaw, 9th Gurkhas remains at home on extended leave.

Captain Harris A. V. D. remains at home on four months' sick leave on being invalided from Somaliland.

THE CASE AGAINST A CALCUTTA OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Justices Pratt and Handley delivered judgment to-day in Nicoll's case. They rejected his application to cancel his sentence of a month's simple imprisonment, but recommended to the Port commissioners in consideration of his long services to make him a compassionate allowance on his repaying the amount taken on advances.

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, assumes the area under jute this year to be not less than 2,700,000 acres and is of the opinion that there are prospects of a fully 87 1/2 per cent crop.

AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Henderson to-day at the High Court passed an order directing the Official Assignee, Calcutta, to act as auxiliary to Mr. William Brock Keen, trustee in England of the property of Messrs. William Watson and Co. on condition that the Official Assignee remains accountable to the Calcutta High Court.

A POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

POONA, JULY 12.

About two months ago Kesindas, a voter for Ward No. 7, Poona City, applied to the District Court to set aside the bye-election held by the City Municipality in April last, and in which election Mr. Gadgil, barrister, was elected. The application was based on the grounds that there were mistakes in the voting list, that there were irregularities in the election and that there were certain corrupt practices which should render the election null and void. The matter was heard before Mr. Lucas, District Judge, when Mr. Davur, pleader, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Gadgil conducted the defence personally. Nine witnesses were examined on behalf of the applicant who spoke to certain irregularities in the election. After hearing the evidence of the applicant's witnesses, the Judge dismissed the application with costs, as he considered there was not sufficient proof of corrupt practices as alleged.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

The second day of the Bangalore races was marred by very heavy rain which descended in absolute torrents at 5-30 p.m. and continued well into the night so that the last two races, the Substitution Hebbal Plate and Horse Scurry had to be postponed till noon to-morrow. As it was, the rain greatly affected the race for the Bangalore Cup of Rs. 4,000 presented by the Maharaja of Mysore. It came down just as the field of 11 started and half of the race could scarcely be seen for the storm. Trenton led up to the last half mile, Ayrdale lying second. Then Wild Raven came up and the finish was between him and Ayrdle, the former winning. Corrie Roy slipped off the native Jockey Kamad who fell but was not injured seriously. An extra day's racing takes place on Saturday.

The following are the details :—

The Substitution Leonidas purse of Rs.350, Handicap for ponies—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. L. Kindersley's Freda 7st. 5lbs... ..Hoyte 1
Mr. A. West's Firebrand 7st. 13lbs.........Elliott 2
Mr. A. P. Symond's Cleopatra .... Heron 3

Also ran Flight 6st. 7lbs.

Betting—5 to 4 on Freda, 2 to 1 against Cleopatra 5 to 1 against Firebrand and sixes Flight. Won by short head. Same distance of separation between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

The Eastern Plate—three quarter mile.

Mr R. Moss King's King Cobweb 9st.2lbs Hoyte 1
Mr. S. W. Webster's Derision 9st 8lbs...Penton 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' Delight 9st. 5lbs.........Melsom 3

Also ran Bisthan 9st. 2lbs.

Betting—4 to 1 on King Cobweb, fours against Derision, fives Delight, tens Bisthan. Won by a length ; three lengths between second and third. Time – 1min. 29 3/5secs.

The Mysore Maharajah's Cup. Round the course and 200 yards.

Aga Khan's Ayrdale 8st. 3lbs............ Robinson 1
Mr. N. Chowdhury's Wild Raven 8st. 0lb Elliott 2
Mr. A. Grosser's Wallgrove 10st. 3lbs... O'Neill 3
Col. Desaraj Urs' Trenton 8st. 9lbs.........Melsom 0

Also ran Goldsmith 10st. 7lbs, Bundook 9st. 8lbs, Rapid Pilgrim 9st 2lbs, Misty 8st 1lb, Leonidas 7st 10lbs, Corrie Roy 7st 4lbs, and Madeira 6st 12lbs.

Betting—4 to 2 against Ayrdale, Wallgrove and Trenton, threes Misty and Wild Raven, fives Leonidas, sixes Bundook, Rapid Pilgrim, Corrie, Roy and Madeira, tens Goldsmith. Place Betting —Even money on Wallgrove, Trenton and Misty, 1 1/2 to 1 against Bundook Ayrdale Leonidas Corrie Roy Goldsmith and Madeira, 6 to 4 on Wild Raven and 2 to 1 against Rapid Pilgrim. Won by a length, two lengths, between the second and third. Time—2mins. 29 3/5 secs.

THE P. AND O. S. S. TIENTSIN.

We are informed that the P. and O. Company's steamer Tientsin which had to put into Marmagoa owing to fire having broken out on board left that port, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. ROVERS.

The Perseus' team played a match last evening on the Cooperage ground with the Bombay Rovers in the Harwood League Tournament. The attendance of the spectators round the enclosure was large. The game proved an interesting one in as much as the sides contested every inch of the ground very keenly, but neither side was able to score. Both the teams played a sterling game and the match ended in a pointless draw.

THE MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Chairman and General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mohammedan Educational Conference, Bombay, have received the following letter from Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th of June and in reply to request that you will convey to the Bombay Presidency Mohammedan Educational Conference the acknowledgments of Government for their congratulations in connection with the recent celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and inform them that a copy of their resolution will be transmitted to the proper quarter."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Gossip From the Cricket Grounds.

LIGHT BLUE CANDIDATES.

POLO AT RANELAGH.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE fact that Cambridge University have been twice soundly beaten during the last seven days on fast, run-getting wickets is somewhat disquieting to their friends, and there can be little doubt that, on present form, they are not so good as Oxford. The Dark Blues will probably play all the better in their two remaining trial matches by reason of the team being now complete. F. B. Wilson has not had nearly such an easy task as Evans in making up his eleven. It is quite likely that last year's Blue, F. B. Roberts, will be dropped, and in that case there remain two places to fill. Presuming Roberts does not play, P. R. May would seem to be the most likely man to be chosen. The last place will be given to a batsman. C. H. Eyre and K. R. B. Fry are both in the running for this, but the selection will not be made until the match against the M. C. C. has been played. Against Sussex, Eyre was a failure, while Fry did fairly well in the first innings and very well in the second. Yesterday he increased his overnight score to 66, playing much better cricket than on Tuesday His effort, however, came too late to have any effect on the result, other than delaying it. Young Mr. Fry does not appear to be nearly the punishing player he was. Anxiety about getting his Blue may account for this, but it was plainly noticeable on Tuesday that he preferred to let the ball hit the bat rather than make the bat hit the ball. It was curious, for he was using a very heavy bat.

The display of Oxford in the field at the Oval on Tuesday quite confirmed the good opinion formed of the side on the first day. Surrey, it is true, ran up the big total of 399, but the score was in no sense due to indifferent bowling or fielding by the Oxonians, but to an excellent innings by Hayward and some very consistent scoring by other members of the side. For the first two and a half hours, indeed, the Oxford bowling reached a very high standard of excellence, while the fielding was smart and accurate. Martin and Evans, in particular, compelled careful play. The former made splendid use of his great height, and swung the ball down in a way that would make him a very dangerous bowler if he could get a little more spin on the ball. He got up, as it was, in rather nasty fashion, but his rise, if of indeterminate height was not accompanied by that extra pace off the pitch and inclination towards the batsman which made Lockwood, at his best, unplayable. L. V. Harper, the Light Blue, must be congratulated on his first appearance for Surrey. His hitting to the one was excellent. Harper has played for Surrey Second Eleven, and made a century on the occasion of his one and only appearance. Hayward has now scored centuries against both Universities in successive matches. He made 128 against Cambridge and 127 yesterday against Oxford. As C. B. Fry made 150 against Cambridge on Monday, he will have a chance of equalling, or surpassing, Hayward's performance on the last three days of the week, when Oxford play Sussex. Though Surrey played practically only one bowler against Oxford, the University came out of the game with great credit. Raphael played a particularly fine innings and proved that he is an opportunist, and can suit his style to the occasion by the skilful way in which he forced the game. As a rule he is a slow, steady, watchful bat, and runs no risks. On Wednesday he hit nearly everything, without much loss of accuracy in timing or putting of the ball in the air.

At Tonbridge on Tuesday against Lancashire Kent made an excellent start, but then met with a series of disasters, and at one time appeared likely to have to follow on. They recovered themselves, however, and actually got within 5 of Lancashire's total. Marsham, the popular Old Etonian and Oxonian, who leads the Kent team, has hitherto this season met with bad luck, but yesterday he did himself complete justice, and it was in a large measure due to him that the side made so good a fight. The afternoon wound up with an hour and a half of Tyldesley at his best. The next day however Lancashire had scored their seventh victory in the County Championship and there still in the enviable position of being unbeaten. On this occasion they had slightly the best of the luck in having first use of a sporting wicket, and, therefore, were able to bowl and field during the fourth innings when the pitch was slightly the worse for wear. The way Fielder and Fairservice made the ball rear and shoot must have prepared Kent for the reverse which overtook them when they had to face Brearley, Cuttell, and Hallows. Apropos of Fairservice, Kent must have a great expectations of him as a bowler. His beautifully easy action, capital length, and the way in which he disguises his intention to bowl a fast ball, are suggestive of a fine career.

Kent have begun the second match of the Tonbridge week in highly promising manner. They have, of course, opponents of considerably less prowess than in the first three days. Alec Hearne's performance was unquestionably the greatest accomplished yesterday. It was not very exhilarating to watch, especially for a gathering the cricket tastes of which were not very cultivated, for its most conspicuous quality was sturdy and resourceful defensive play. Hearne made only eight boundary hits in all the length of the Kent innings. But he did well to play steadily, and there was no serious follower of the Kent team on the ground who was not delighted with his work. It is, of course, no new thing for Hearne to carry his bat through a Kent innings. He did it only last year in the match with Worcestershire at Canterbury. The Gloucestershire bowling was very good, and Hearne only gave one chance from it. When he had made 57 he was missed at the wicket. Huggins deserved a better analysis, for he several times only just missed the wicket. The Gloucestershire fielding, too, was very keen and smart. Jessop ran out Fairservice by work of the most brilliant kind.

The South Africans were sure to score heavily against so moderate an attack as Grace brought against them. Sinclair hit with terrific power, sending the ball frequently over the ring. He raised it perhaps rather too often, but he did not give a catch. He might, however, have been stumped at the beginning of his career. He hit twenty fours. Hathorn batted in highly polished and easy style. He never tried to score, like Sinclair, at a remarkable pace, but his innings was never dull. His cutting was especially fine, and he got a good many runs by clever placing to leg. He hit eighteen fours, and scored his runs in two hours and a quarter. Defeat for London County is of course certain.

That C. B. Fry should score only 21 runs against Oxford University is a rather remarkable happening. The ball that Burn bowled him with was a very good one. Burn, indeed, bowled remarkably well all through his twenty overs, keeping a good length and varying his pace judiciously. Fry was in forty minutes. He was not the only remarkable failure at Brighton, for both Evans and Raphael had speedy dismissals. Oxford did not do so well as Cambridge yesterday, but they did pretty well nevertheless. Payne's innings at Lord's was extraordinarily good. He made his 102 out of 149 in seventy minutes, hitting all round the wicket with immense force. He scored 72 by boundary hits, and gave only one chance—to "Ranji" at mid-off when 43. It is not often that a batsman escapes after giving "Ranji" a chance !

The annual tournament for the above challenge cup began at Barn Elms Monday in very pleasant weather. The Old Cantabs, holders, have this year been challenged by five teams—Rugby, Ranelagh, Roehampton, Magpies, and Handley Cross—who have to fight out among themselves the right to oppose the Old Cantabs in the final (or challenge round) to-morrow. In the first round, Handley Cross had the bye. The opening game was between Rugby, who were strengthened by the substitution of Mr. Cecil Nickalls for Lord Shrewsbury at No. 2, and the Ranelagh first team. These teams, it will be remembered, also contested the first game in the champion cup at Hurlingham a fortnight ago. Rugby won again this time by the identical score of six goals to five. At the end of the second ten, Rugby had a lead of three goals to love, but Ranelagh, playing a good uphill game, had made a sequence of three goals by the end of the fourth period. Eventually Rugby won as stated. Captain Miller was, as usual, the mainstay of the team, and Mr. Charles Miller showed very fine defence. There was at times a good deal of missing by Ranelagh, and Mr. Scott Robson was not nearly so sure as he generally is. Mr. Rawlinson started badly, but seemed to improve as the game went on. The other semi-final was rather one-sided, for the Magpies, with Mr. Edgar Brassey playing instead of Major Vaughan, were hardly a match for Roehampton (Captain H. Wilson, the brothers M. and P. W. Nickalls, and Captain Lloyd), who won by seven goals to two.

The Open Cup semi-final at Ranelagh on yesterday between Rugby and Roehampton was a very good game and very stubbornly contested from start to finish. Roehampton this time were at their best, and gave a very different display from that in the Champion Cup, when they were so unexpectedly beaten by Handley Cross. The scoring, as it generally is in a good game, was very low, the only goal hit during the first half hour's play being made in the second ten by Roehampton, whose team, as usual, included Captain H. Wilson, the brothers M. and P. W Nickalls, and Captain H. Lloyds, whose defence, like Mr. Charles Miller's, was excellent. Towards the end of the fourth ten, while Captain Wilson was changing his pony, Mr. Jones hit a goal for Rugby and equalised (1—1) ; but before the interval Captain Wilson had put Roehampton ahead again with a good nearside stroke, and in the last ten the same player gave Roehampton their third goal. Rugby managed to get another goal, which was hit at his second attempt by Mr. Cecil Nickalls, and the bell ringing soon after Roehampton had gained a well-deserved victory by the narrow margin of three goals to two. All played well—Mr. P. W. Nickalls and Captain Wilson for the winners and the brothers Miller for Rugby in particular. So Roehampton have earned the right to try and wrest the holdership of the trophy from the Old Cantabs to-morrow. The Cantabs will probably retain the Cup, but it ought to be a great fight, if Roehampton play as well as they did yesterday. The Old Cantabs, by the way, with Mr. C. P. Nickalls instead of Mr. Freake, had a Capital pratice game with the Ranelagh Cup team on Wednesday evening, the latter just won by four goals to three.

First impressions of the Lawn Tennis Championship arena at Wimbledon on Monday were certainly gratifying. In former years only the centre court, with its rim of covered stands, had a green cloth background ; now a similar service has been rendered to every battle pitch. Hitherto the identity of performers to all but the cognoscenti had provided a problem which gave rise to several ludicrous solutions ; this week spectators may consult a blackboard and ascertain exactly who's who, and where different matches are taking place. Another happy innovation is the erection of a fourth covered stand facing the "gallery court," so that in the event of rain only the players, and possibly the umpire, can get wet. Then there are the new faces —many of them young, and several of foreign origin. As a matter of fact, the entry at Wimbledon this year is far larger than it has ever been before, the gradual development of budding talent at last bearing fruit, while the presence of foreign champions is rendered possible by the fact that international matches for the Davis Chalenge Cup (won from America by England last year) are included in the programme. The best foreigners who have so far swung their rackets at Wimbledon are the Belgians —Lemaire and De Dorman—and though the style of the latter is not exactly prepossessing nor founded on English models, it is effective enough, when set going to cause considerable damage. On Monday De Dorman, after starting badly and with some diffidence, consequence on the new surroundings, found his stroke and went merely on to victory, frequently puzzling his opponent, L. H. Escombe, by the "swerve" in his drives. Yesterday the semi-finalists had been determined. The West of England has two representatives in Smith and Riseley ; London has Ritchie as its champion; while De Dorman represents the continent.

Of these four leading lights Riseley had by far the toughest match yesterday and only the most audacious and brilliant play on his part rendered his position secure. A most fascinating player to watch —for he goes the "whole hog" at the net—Riseley is armed at all points and the manner in which he literally were down the strenuous base-line attack of A. W. Gore was well worth going many miles to witness. It was a glimpse of Doherty, or rather several glimpses, for the victor adopted the champion's tactics—"coming in" at every opportunity and endeavouring to make his opponent hit up so that he himself might hit down. While Riseley was versatile, Gore pegged away in the same strain throughout and his game was undoubtedly characterised by fierce determination and Spartan doggedness. Even when his initial advantage had faded away and Riseley had bagged the valuable lead of three games in the final set his spirits were undaunted and he gripped his racket with heroic pluck. He had the worst of the luck too for several net-cord strokes on the part of Riseley lost him a chance of recovery while at the very finish he chivalrously admitted the validity of a service, despite the umpires ruling to the contrary. It was a great game in which youth and audacity scored. While Lemaire went under to Ritchie, who dared very little, and returned everything with clocklike precision, De Dorman had the satisfaction of beating MacNair and qualifying for the semi-final in which he opposes Ritchie. Smith, in the other half will face Riseley, and we fancy the former will emerge victorious, despite the fact that Riseley secured the verdict last year.

Eight ladies are now ranged up for the fourth round of the fair-sex championship; it will come as a surprise to many that neither Miss Thomson nor Mrs. Hillyard are among them. It was never anticipated that Mrs. Hillyard would advance as far as she did in former years, but her defeat at the hands of Miss Longhurst by two love-sets was a great surprise. Lack of first-class practice may be ascribed as the reason for this gameless reverse ; but it shows conclusively how the standard of ladies' play has advanced in recent years. Miss Thomson's defeat was one of these exceptional events that have a habit of recurring at every tournament. Possibly Miss Morton set a pace which the Devonshire player did not quite expect, and she appeared to exhibit a trifle too much confidence in the early stages. Miss Morton's next opponent, by the way, is Miss Longhurst. Miss Greene did well to beat Miss Pinckney, the present champion of Germany ; but Mrs. Sterry and Mrs. Greville were never in difficulties with their respective ties.

The unexpected victory of Cambridge at polo last Monday has put them still further ahead in the Inter-Varsity records for 1903-04. The Light Blues have now scored nine wins—cross-country, "soccer" football, lacrosse, billiards, chess, athletic sports, Boat Race, Racquets (singles), and polo—to the five of Oxford—"rugger" football, hockey, point-to-point steeplechase, racquets (doubles), and golf. The events yet to be decided are the swimming and water polo, cricket, tennis, lawn tennis, and shooting matches. The water-polo matches were begun in 1891. Oxford have won the majority of games, and draws have been pretty frequent. The swimming matches were instituted a year later, and up to date Cambridge claim supremacy. Last year the Cantabs swept the board in the swimming events, and drew at water-polo. On the season's form they are confidently expected to repeat their natatory triumphs. The Oxford team will include Messrs. J. E. Raphael (capt.) E. G. Morris, H. Fry, P. W. Low, D. S. Fleming, H. H. Sutton, G. Lloyd-Jones, E. Scott and A. N. Other. Of these, Fry, Sutton, Fleming are excellent swimmers, and the whole team are very sound water-poloists. The Cambridge team will include Messrs. T. Kingdom (captain), B. T. Verry, W. R. V. Webb, A. O. Gibson-Craig, C. T. Loran, E. P. Cawston, H. R. Sanders, K. L. Bennett, and J. N. Hurrell. "As a team," especially in swimming, they have proved themselves vastly superior to the Oxonians. Verry is probably one of the best all-round men in England just now, while Webb, Bennett, Sanders, and Hurrell are well above the average 'Varsity swimmer. It is probable the Light Blues will easily repeat their 1903 victory. Their success at swimming is assured, but the water-polo match is much more open this year. Oxford's advantage in having practiced in a regulation-sized bath may stand them in good stead, and enable them to win, but this is doubtful.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

The Anglican Bishop of the Central Provinces, the Rt. Revd. Dr. Eyre Chatterton is expected to arrive at Nagpur on the 12th instant, writes our local correspondent, and will halt here until the return of the Ven'ble G. M. Davies.

On Saturday, the 2nd instant, the St. Francis de Sales' School was inspected by Mr. Candy, the Director of Public Instruction of the Central Provinces and Berar. Mr. Candy on arrival that morning at about 8-30 was welcomed by the cheerful strains of the School Band which played under the able baton of the Revd. Francis Fernandez and was then cordially received by the Revd. Fr. F. Coppel, Principal of the School, the Revd. Fr. J. Foulex, Chaplain of the Cathedral and the Revd. Fr. J. M. Crotchet, Chaplain of the B. N. Railway. Mr. Candy was escorted to the Technical Institute attached to the School, where he saw the different crafts in which the boys are being trained by the Rev. Bro. Alexisis, the Engineer of the School. Mr. Candy next proceeded to the play ground where the boys were paraded and put through various exercises of physical drill. A few of the boys then gave a gymnastic exhibition. When this was done, Mr. Candy was shown around the European and Native Departments, of the School and the Catholic Institute, which is now in a flourishing condition. The boys then assembled in from of the School building where Mr. Candy addressed them chiefly saying, that he was very much pleased to see the boys, and that as it was a Saturday, a holiday, he had asked the Principal to give them in lieu a holiday on the Thursday following. The boys then vociferously gave three cheers for Mr. Candy and the Band played a lively tune which closed the proceedings.

A Mr. Balkrishna Pant, retired Accountant of the P. W. Department and late Honorary Magistrate, was murdered on Saturday, the 2nd instant, in Sitabaldi. The deceased recently sent his wife to Chhindwara and was living alone in a well populated part of Sitabaldi. He was attacked at night and the following morning he was found with his head battered and his mouth gagged. The object of the murder was apparently robbery, but there was nothing which could be taken away. The police are making the necessary enquiries and it is to be hoped that so daring a murder will not pass undetected.

Last Saturday night a large snake entered the bed-room of the Revd. T. H. Cowsell, the Pastor of the M.E. Church at Nagpur. Mr. Cowsell was lying awake in his bed at the time, and hearing his dogs barking furiously got up and saw the reptile lying near his cot. He gave it a sharp cut with a cane on its back and severed it in two.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lely arrived here on the 8th instant by the Nagpur Passenger train at 8-30 p.m. The next morning the usual salutes were fired from the sitabaldi Hill announcing his arrival.

The rains up to now have been very regular and the cultivators seem to be well satisfied with the seasonable downfall. It is to be hoped we shall have a bumper crop of the cereals. Fevers, coughs and colds are pretty rife in the station just now, but otherswise the sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory. It is said that Kamptee garrison is to be removed to Jabalpur, thus abolishing the station in the military point of view. Kamptee in the olden times was a great military station where several European regiments, batteries, and native troops were located and from this station the Banda expedition was furnished with troops. It is a great pity that Jabalpur which is comparatively insignificant in point of civil population should be raised above the level of Nagpur which is the seat of Government. In course of time all the Heads of departments will be provided by Government with bungalows, thus relieving the present difficulties of housing.

CRICKET.

BARODA COLLEGE vs. NAVSARI TEAM.

A VERY interesting match was played on the Baroda College ground between the College 1st eleven and the Sir C. J. N. Z. Madresa Cricket Club before a large number of spectators. The captain of the College team, having won the toss, elected to bat, and a score of 52 was compiled. The Madresa team followed and completed their innings for 58. In the second innings, the College scored 123, Mr. Jehangir Doobash contributing 65 runs in which were several boundary strokes. The Madresa team had bad luck in their turn, all their wickets going for 43 runs. Mr. Doobash, who was disabled in the previous innings by cramp, did service with the ball. For the Madresa team the bowling of Messrs. Kasad and Khori was very effective. The College team won the match by 75 runs.

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

The undermentioned team will represent the Grant Medical College in the first round of the Northcote Shield Match against the Wilson College, to-day, to-morrow and Friday. The match will commence at 11 a. m. on each day and will be played on the Elphinstone College ground—Messrs. B. S. Photographer (Capt.) V. S. Sanzgiri, J. J. Modi, N. G. Prabhaker, N. K. Ashburner, J. H. Writer, F. K. Tarapurwalla, N. F. Mogelia, N. B. Darabset, R. D. Vacha, and K. D. Sanjana. Reserves.—F. M. Vagifdar and S. R. Sonegi.

the following will represent the Wilson College :—Messrs. Ratnagar (Capt.), Diventri, Kumana, Bharucha, Vakil, De Souza, Spencer, Polishvalla, Alcock, Stevenson.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, a Madrasi pleader, was charged by Mr. Cowasji Jehanghir Modi with criminal breach of trusts in respect of Rs. 17,000. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution ; the accused appeared in person.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Shshagiri Rao. He said when he gave the cheques to the accused he gave them as a loan to him. The other sum of Rs 5,000 paid to the accused was on account of Hanifabai's case. Witness did not send Rs. 100 by wire to Bangalore nor did he remember whether he paid Rs. 100 to Hanifabai. He did not ask broker, Manilal, and others to get him a loan of fifty to sixty thousand rupees on security of his Bainera mill and Indore press. The amount of his claim in Indore Court was in all nearly Rs. 1,07,000, and the Court made a decree for Rs. 1,07,000 and interest. There was nothing like a decree for Rs. 1,30,000 in existence. Witness did not receive Rs. 15,000 in cash from the accused nor did he get any such amount converted into notes through Mr. Shapurji of Indore. He saw, the accused twice on the 7th March but not in Messrs. Kanga and Patell's office. He did not remember having accompanied the accused to the High Court on that day On the 18th March he left for Bangalore. Witness did not go to bank on the 17th March nor did he bank any money on that day. Witness did not see Mr. Cama after he was introduced to him by the accused. He did not follow the accused to the Chartered Bank on the 18th March. Witness did not go to Mr. Cama's office with Rs. 17,000, for, the accused stopped him from going there. Upon this he asked for a receipt from the accused. But the accused evaded him saying he would get him a conditional receipt with the documents from Mr. Cama. Witness knew Manek Shivji and Govind Shivji.

The case stands adjourned.

THE JAINS AND PROSELYTISM.

PROSELYTISM is becoming a burning question of the day in the Jain community as it has been for some time past among the Parsees. A young Parsee named Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee Poonawalla, who professed great admiration for the principles of the Jain religion. and who averred that he had been following its precepts during the latter years of his life. was received with open arms a few days ago at a meeting of the Mangrole Jain Sabha, the members of which are said to be educated people and to be progressives. What transpired at the meeting, where it was comtemplated to take the necessary steps to admit Mr. Maneckjee into the Jain religion, has roused the religious fervour of the orthodox section of the community. A heated controversy in the matter has been carried on by the latter in the presence of their spiritual preceptor Mooni Maharaj Shri Mohunlaljee at his residence in Lal Baug. As an outcome of the controversy it has been resolved that until the entire Jain Community, in meeting assembled for the purpose comes to a definite conclusion in the matter, the Parsee candidate should not be admitted into any Jain temple ; and that those who act in opposition to this behest would be held answerable for the consequences of their act. The managers and custodians of all the Jain temples in Bombay have therefore adopted precautionary measures to ensure the exclusion from their temples of all persons but Hindus. Since the opinion of Maharaj Shri Mohunlaljee on this subject became known, a large meeting of Jains was held at Lal Baug at which a handbill published by Mr. Kessowjee Dossabhoy Balani was read and discussion ensued on the question whether the professor of another religion could be admitted into the Jain religion. It was eventually resolved that a general meeting of the Jain community should be held to dispose of the important question which had arisen.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their Offices, Esplanade Road, Mr G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present : Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

PRESIDENT AND MR. WACHA.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha enquired how it was that his memorandum in connection with his notice of motion regarding the delay caused in the submission of certain correspondence by the chairman to the Board, had not been entered into the minutes of the proceedings.

The chairman said at that rate speeches made by members of the Board might also have to be embodied in the minutes of the proceedings.

Mr. Wacha contended that the memorandum formed part of his notice of motion, and it should have been included in the proceedings. If the chairman declined to do so, he would take Counsel's opinion, which he had a perfect right to do, in the matter.

NEW OFFICES OF THE TRUST.

The Board considered the following report of their Committee appointed to consider the question of the accommodation in their new offices :—"We beg to report, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of 14th June 1904, that we have fully considered the question in detail. We have inspected the present arrangements, and have seen two vacant rooms on the ground floor arranged with furniture according to the Engineer's estimate of space necessary. We have also considered the area now occupied by the Collectors' Courts and Offices in the Chartered Bank Building. Having regard to the last of these points we are of opinion that the two Court rooms on the ground floor of the Trust's Offices should be sufficient to accommodate both the two Courts and the Collectors' establishments. We consider that if this be arranged, the remainder of the accommodation in the building is sufficient to meet the requirements of the existing staff and the additions which are immediately required in the Engineer's branch. The Engineer, however, anticipates that it will shortly be necessary to still further increase his establishment, and if this is sanctioned, we consider that an additional ground floor room should be constructed in the chowk at the south side of the building. We understand that this would cost about Rs. 7,000, and that it could be built in three or four months. With this additional accommodation we are of opinion that the building will suffice for all present and future requirements. We further consider that it may not be necessary for two Collectors to be employed much longer on the acquisition business of the Board, and that if accommodation has to be found for one Collector only, the second Court room will be available for the Trust purposes, and in that case it may not be necessary to construct the additional accommodation. We have also enquired into the point raised at the Board's Meeting on 14th June as to the apparent deficiency in the accommodation as provided in the accepted plans for the building when compared with the statement of requirements as furnished to the architect. We find that it was not possible for the architect to provide the required office accommodation on the area available after reserving the greater portion of the 2nd floor for residential quarters and that it was accordingly necessary to omit the residential quarters and to add this area to the office space. By this means the area as stated to be required for offices was fully provided."

The chairman said the trustees would remember that in his first memorandum on that question he expressed the opinion that room or no room, the Collector's Courts ought not to be situated in the same building as Trust's offices. He then said that the public were already much to prone to look upon these Courts and the Tribunal of Appeal as mere departments of the Trust, and he believed that to be the opinion of those in the best position to judge, namely, the Collectors themselves, the members and past members of the Tribunal, their solicitors and their own Land Manager's department, who were in constant touch with that portion of the public affected by their operations. For the Courts to now move into their building would undoubtedly accentuate that feeling, whereas it should be their endeavour to dispel what was of course an entirely erroneous idea. He personally, therefore, should regard such a move as deplorable and he, therefore, asked the Board to record their opinion in the terms of the resolution which was that the committee's report be adopted, but having regard to the fact that the arrangement suggested would entail the close proximity to the Collectors' Court of an important branch of the Trust offices ; and to the desirability of disassociating the Collectors' Court and the Tribunal of Appeal altogether from the administrative offices of the Trust, the Board were of opinion that it was desirable for the Collectors' Court to continue to occupy separate accommodation as at present and Government should be so informed and their sanction solicited.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said it was contemplated from the very beginning that the Collectors should be accommodated in the new buildings. The estimates of the cost of the buildings as compared with the rents they were asked to pay distinctly showed that it would be advantageous from a financial point of view to have the Courts accommodated in the new buildings. The Committee of the Board thought that the accommodation was sufficient for that purpose, and in the face of that report it would be ridiculous to pass a resolution that they should continue to pay Rs. 6,000 per annum as rent for the location of the Courts when they had ample accommodation for that purpose in their own building.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought that if they passed the resolution they would be nullifying the effect of the report. The departments seemed to get rebellions against the decision of the Board. The Collectors were bound to obey the order. It was monstrous and childish that they should prove so insubordinate. They would be brought to book by Government, if they behaved in that way with them.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted, and it was agreed to.

HUTS ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Board considered a circular on papers containing answers to queries put by Dr. Viegas in his notice of motion in connection with the Kennedy Sea Face Huts.

The chairman said he placed on the table the report from the medical gentleman, Mr. De Souza, who, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, had for some time past been employed by the Trust for inspecting these huts, He read the report at the close of the last meeting for the information of the Trust. It was true, as Mr. Harvey then remarked, that the question. of the sanitary condition of those huts was mostly one of the probable after effects on the health of the inmates, and they were of course most anxious to do what was possible to prevent evil after-effects but from remarks in the Corporation and elsewhere it would seem that the public had an idea that those people had been forced to live in these huts and were suffering severely in health in consequence. It was only right that he should take that opportunity to state the people were occupying the huts of their own free will, and petitioned to be allowed to remain there. The medical report showed that at present their general health compared favourably with the rest of the city. He thought the public might as well know that the Trust employed a doctor and a special inspecting establishment and took all steps to ensure as wholesome surroundings as possible, though, no doubt the huts themselves and their situation were not what one would deliberately select for the monsoon season.

Dr. De Souza in his report to the Trust Engineer stated that in his opinion the health of the Camp people on the Kennedy Sea Face was distinctly good. From April to now there had been only five cases of plague, one of small-pox and about nine of general ailments, such as fever, asthma, bronchitis &c. It seemed to him a very small percentage on the 1,200 people or so, who occupied the huts, and he thought it compared very favourable with the general health of that class of people in the City.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim said if those huts were to be occupied during the monsoon they should be made fit for human habitation. If that however could not be done, the best course was to ask them to vacate and go back to their houses during the monsoon. The huts could only be availed of during the dry season.

Mr. Wacha said he had anticipated all these difficulties, and was against the occupation of the site for that purpose.

Sir Bhalchandra said he had warned the Trust from occupying the site which was so much flooded during the monsoon, and which was expected on account of dampness to affect the health of those who lived there at that time of the year.

After some further discussion the report was adopted.

LANDS VESTED IN THE TRUST.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, the following proposition was agreed to :—"That the chairman be requested to furnish the following information regarding Schedule C. lands as early as possible :— The total area in square yards excluding the Kennedy Sea Face, the Cooperage, and Secretariat plots. The total Schedule value which formed the Capital debt due by the Board to Government on the date of the constitution of the Board. The area appropriated as open spaces. The area appropriated by the Board in forming streets. 5. The amount by which the Capital debt due to Government reduced by (a) item No. 3, (b) item No. 4 The area leased by the Board up to the end of the last official year. The amount of ground rent recoverable by the Board for the above. The area which the Board expects to lease. The amount of ground rent which the Board expects to realize for the area mentioned in item No. 8. The amount of money which the Board has spent in developing Schedule C lands up to the end of the year 1903-04. The amount of money spent by the Board in maintaining Schedule C lands up to the end of 1903-04. The amount of liabilities incurred and contemplated in (a) developing and (b) maintaining Schedule C lands. The different areas resumed by Government. The amount by which the Capital debt due to Government is reduced to such resumption. By what sum the amount under item 9 will be reduced if Government resumed the Chowpatty Estate? By what sum the amount under item 9 will be reduced if Government resumed the Crescent site? What amount will be payable to Government on the completion of the 10th official year from the date of the constitution of the Board under Section 79, Sub-section 3, Clause b II?"

The Board then adjourned.

ALLEGED FORGED PROMISSORY NOTES.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee. presiding at the High court, yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dr. Vajeram Sakeram Diwan against Purshotumdas Jamnadas to recover the sum of Rs. 9,200, being the amount due at foot of a promissory note passed by the defendant on the 14th June 1902, and further interest from the 4th February 1904, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick Mr. Davar, and Mr. Robertson, insructed by Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant passed to him a promissory note for the sum of Rs. 8,000 on the 14th June 1902 for monies due by defendant to him. The amount was payable on demand together with interest at 9 per cent per annum. Plaintiff had demanded payment of the money, but the defendant had failed to pay it or any portion of it.

The defendant in his written statment, denied that he executed the alleged promissory note, and averred that the signature was not in his handwriting, but was a forgery. The circumstances under which the note and the figure 14 were written by him were as follows: On the 11th September 1896, he borrowed Rs. 4,500 from the plaintiff on a promissory note of that date, promising to pay the said sum on demand, with interest thereon at 7½ per cent per annum. In order to further secure the payment of the loan and interest, the defendant executed, simultaneously with and on the back of the said promissory note of 11th September 1896, a Gujarati agreement creating a charge in plaintiff's favour on two life policies of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company of Rs. 5,000 each, and at the same time handed over the two policies, and also 18 promissory notes of the Company, payable at one month's sight after proof of age 50 or death, which were passed by the Company in consideration of the payments of premia for the policies. Defendant thereafter delivered to the plaintiff eight other promissory notes of the Company, in respect of the payment of premia paid by him between 18th September 1896 and 18th March 1898. In June 1898, plaintiff demanded payment of the amount due on the promissory note of 11th September 1896, but as defendant was unable to pay it, he executed on 18th June 1899, in favour of the plaintiff, a new promissory note for the sum then due with interest, namely Rs. 5,435. The promissory note of 11th September 1896 and the Gujarati agreement were at the same time cancelled. Before and at the execution of the last-mentioned promissory note, it was arranged between the parties that the policies and the promissory notes of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company should be returned by plaintiff to the defendant whenever the latter demanded the same and that he should pay interest on the amount of the promissory note at the rate of 9 per cent per annum and not two per cent per mensem as stated in the promissory note the difference between the rates of interest to be in the nature of a penalty inserted for securing as far as practicable prompt payment by the defendant when demanded. The defendant thereupon tried his best to borrow money on the security of the policies and the promissory notes of the Company, but as he failed he allowed the same to remain with the plaintiff. Defendant however paid subsequent premia in respect of the policies, and the receipts and promissory notes in respect thereof were not handed over to the plaintiff but were retained by the defendant. The policies subsequently lapsed owing to defendant's failure to pay the premia at due date thereof. In June 1902, plaintiff demanded payment of the promissory note of 18th June 1899, when the defendant pleaded his inability to pay the same, and offered to execute another promissory note for principal and interest then due on that note. At that time the arrears of premia payable to the Company on account of the lapsed policies amounted to about Rs. 1,200, and the interest on the debt due to the plaintiff amounted to Rs. 1,462-2 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. Plaintiff however, further agreed to advance Rs. 1,102-14, so as to make defendant's total liability to him represent the round sum of Rs. 8,000; and in accordance with such agreement, on the 9th June 1902, defendant wrote out a formal writing purporting to be a promissory note of Rs. 8,000, in the presence of the plaintiff, leaving the day of the month blank. Plaintiff requested defendant to sign the promissory note but defendant refused to do so unless the sum of Rs. 1,102-14 was in fact paid to him in cash at the same time. Plaintiff asked defendant to call again when sent for, as he had then no cash with him. Defendant accordingly left plaintiff, leaving the unsigned and undated promissory-note in his possession. After the promissory-note of 18th June 1899 became barred by the law of limitation, plaintiff sent for defendant and asked him to sign the said writing. Defendant declined to do so unless the policies and promissory-notes of the Life Assurance Company were returned, and Rs. 1,102-14 were also paid to him in cash. Plaintiff did not do this, and after a long time sent a notice of demand, and immediately afterwords filed this suit. Defendant submitted he was not liable to pay anything under the writing sued upon, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada		5	22
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	6	6	82
Total plague deaths to date	276,223	225,195	
Same date last year	11	12	73

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 543 as against 502 during the previous week. Of the total number 33 died of plague which showed as a decrease of 7 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 499 which included 68 deaths from plague.

Sir Thomas Wardell, president of the Silk Association of Great Britain, makes the following statement in his book on the Wild Silks of India: "The largest cocoons that I have seen are from Sam Culpoor, and are two inches long and one and one-fourth inches in diameter. The weight of the largest cocoon is, without the pupa and supporting peduncle, twenty grains; the ordinary size, sixteen grains. Mr. H. Meyer, of Milan, Italy, has reeled from one cocoon an unbroken double thread which weighs twelve grains and measures 1,332 yards, or a little more than three-quarters of a mile."

The third week in June was a record one for bananas. The imports into England for the six days exceeded 100,000 bunches. Over 67,000 bunches were obtained from the Canaries, and were unloaded at London, Liverpool, and Manchester, while 20,000 from Costa Rica were unshipped at Bristol. The arrivals from Jamaica will soon recommence in earnest. The demand for the Canary banana is now rapidly increasing, and out of the total imports of the week over 39,000 bunches were despatched direct to Liverpool and Manchester. Notwithstanding the increased consignments good values are maintained. The arrivals for the week are more than double what they were at this time last year.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH.

Speaking of plague inoculation, the "Indian Spectator" observes: When a person like the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay says that until the report on the Malkowal disaster is published, or the Government makes some authoritative communication explaining how it occurred, there would be a serious difficulty in asking people to take to inoculation on an extensive scale, is not the time come for making the disclosure? The people of Bombay had lost faith in inoculation even before the Malkowal tragedy: this unfortunate event has confirmed the suspicion that the remedy is open to more dangers than were known before. Even when it is satisfactorily explained that care may be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar mishap, it is doubtful whether inoculation as a preventive of plague can again be rehabilitated in popular favour. No one thinks of avoiding railway journeys, because accidents have happened on railways. If the adantages of inoculation were patent, one disaster would not bring it into disrepute.

THE MAHARS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

With regard to a petition sent to the Bombay Government by the Mahar community, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The Mahar community of the Western Presidency has sent in a petition to the Government of Bombay, to help them to raise their status in relation to that of the various other communities under their administration. The grievances of the Mahars are such as can be easily remedied by the Government, provided there were no obstacles thrown in their way by the Hindus of higher castes, who have looked down upon the unfortunate community all those centuries, or rather from time immemorial. There is a deeprooted antipathy and hatred on the part of the Hindu community against the Mahars, which cannot be easily eradicated, and the present pitiful condition of the community can only be ameliorated, even by such a powerful machinery like that of the Government of Bombay, by slow and tentative measures. Any hasty steps taken by the Government will be met with opposition and resentment, and what can be gradually effected with a little tact and moderation will have to be indefinitely delayed, if attempts were made to deal with the grievances all at once.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks the Improvement Trust has proved a big failure, and says:—The time has come when the citizens of Bombay should calmly and judicially review the work of the City Improvement Trust. Three months hence it will have completed six years of its existence. What may then be the substantial work it has to show by the end of October next? Meanwhile, we are all made cognisant of this broad fact that the miracle of stamping out the plague by means of the Improvement Trust has been a dismal failure; while the Act itself has been severely condemned. Indeed, when we find that it has already undergone some tinkering and the Trust Board has submitted to the Government a long series of amendments to further tinker this precious legislative handiwork of the administration of the invertebrate Lord Sandhurst, it is evident that the Act is a failure and no mistake.

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL AT BOMBAY.

The "Gujerati" notices certain changes contemplated in the office of the Administrator General at Bombay. It has been announced that the post of the Administrator-General rendered vacant by the death of the late incumbent will not be filled pending a decision as to the changes to be made in the terms of the appointment which will be settled in consultation with the Government of India. The question of re-organizing the Administrator-General's Office has been often discussed in certain circles, and the anomalous state of things in connection with the position and remuneration of the Clerk to the Insolvency Court has also been persistently pressed upon the attention of the Bombay Government. The present position of the Official Receiver also invites inquiry. Why fixed salaries should not be attached to these posts we can not see. It is not a little astonishing that a system under which the holders of these appointments find it possible to earn more than the learned judges of the High Court has been allowed to exist for so many years. What is still more extraordinary is that the Bombay Government who cannot find money for meeting some of the most urgent requirements of the administration should have so long allowed the interests of the public to be sacrificed and have as yet come to no definite conclusion regarding future arrangements with reference to at least two appointments.

THE BABU AND THE POST OFFICE.

A NOVEL SWINDLE THROUGH THE POST.

Apropos of postal facilities for swindles, it may be interesting to record how the Babu has studied the possibilities of the Post Office and uses its developments. Besides availing himself of the opportunity to scatter his bogus prospectuses and the like, he engineers another species of fraud, which speaks highly for his ingenuity. He understands the uses of the V. P. P. system to perfection, and he looks up directories for the names of prominent people. Having selected his victim, he sends him by V. P. P., a worthless picture or a penholder, or some similar article which he can raise cheap in the bazars. The addressee has the usual notice served upon him by the local Post Office. He is too busy, or perhaps, too careless, to take much trouble over the thing. He sends the requisite cash, and, in return, receives an article which is not worth, perhaps, one-twentieth of the money he has been made to pay for it. The Babu in due time receives the cash and blesses the beneficent rule of the British, which places these advantages of civilization within his reach.

Not a few people have been swindled in Ceylon in this way, and some of them more than once.

A prominent lawyer at Hultsdorf has in this way been made to pay some R35 on worthless frauds. The third time he was swindled he decided that it was once too often. He represented matters to the Postal authorities, who communicated with India, and the scoundrel was traced. When the question of prosecuting the man came up, the lawyer found it impossible to go on with it as the exigencies of the criminal law do not admit of evidence on commission, and the complainant's evidence would have had to be given in person at Calcutta. The advocate victimized did not care to interrupt a lucrative practice and to take the trouble of going over to Calcutta simply to suspend temporarily a knave's occupation. He preferred to lose the money he had paid to the dry duty of helping justice. The swindler thus got off scot free, and, for all that is known to the contrary may be pursuing his industry in other directions. "Times of Ceylon."

SILK CULTURE IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The latest and largest proposition for silk culture in North America is by the Lower California Promotion Company, writes "Silk." This enterprise embraces nearly 15,000,000 acres—the largest body of land under private ownership on this continent—and is situated on the peninsula of Lower California, Mexico.

For more than ten years in this particular latitude silk culture has been conducted with the result that silk of the very best quality in the world has been produced. And it is claimed that because of climatic conditions there that seven successful commercial crops of silk can be raised every year making it an all-the-year-round industry.

The development of this vast enterprise will be watched with great interest.

A NEW SILK WORM.

"Silk" learns that the nests of a caterpillar of undetermined species living in a single forest in Madagascar offer a possible new source of fine silk. M. Thery of the Madagascar forestry department states that these nests, which are attached to trees, are of dazzling whiteness and are about sixteen inches long, consisting of silk—lustrous, very flexible and very tenacious—much resembling that of the common silkworm. From 100 to 150 caterpillars live in a single nest, going out at night for food. The caterpillars are very prolific, and it is probable that they can be successsfully introduced into other forests. Experiments are being made to determine the value of the silk.

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Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

MISS MARIE CORELLI ON "PAGAN LONDON."

AN ATTACK ON THE CLERGY.

Archdeacon Sinclair, speaking in the City recently, said:—"Church or chapel of any kind are only attended by about 18 per cent. of the London population. London is practically a pagan city, with churches glimmering here and there like fairy lamps on the darkness of an illuminated lawn." Miss Marie Corelli makes these words the text of a remarkable article in the current issue of the "Bystander." Miss Corelli regards it as striking and curious that the Archdeacon should have chosen such a simile as "fairy lamps" for the Churches. "It was an unconsciously happy hit—no doubt absolutely unintentional. But it has described the churches of to-day with marvellous exactitude. They are 'fairy lamps'—no more!—only fit for show—of no use in a storm—and quenched easily with a strong puff of wind. Fairy lamp!—not strong or steady beacons—not lighthouses in the rough sea of life, planted bravely on impregnable rocks of faith to which the drowning sailor may cling for rescue and haply find life again." Miss Corelli then passes on to speak of the masses in London who seek and seek in vain for the real help which is to lead them to God. "The roaring, rushing crowd—the broad deep river of suffering, working, loving, struggling humanity, sweeping on, despite itself, to the limitless sea of Death—every unit in the mass craving for sympathy, praying for guidance, longing for comfort, trying to discover ways out of pain and grief, and hoping to find God somehow and somewhere—and naught but 'fairy lamps'—twinkling doubtfully making the gloom more visible, the uncertainty of the gathering shadows more confusing and misleading." Still more severe are the passages which follow—passages containing charges against the clergy which even Miss Corelli would, it is to be hoped, have some difficulty in substantiating:—"It is quite easy to say 'pagan London'—but what if one spoke of pagan clergy? What of certain ecclesiastics who do not believe one word of the creed they profess, and who daily play the part of Judas Iscariot over again in taking money for a new betrayal of Christ? What of the ordained ministers of Christianity, who are un-Christian in every word and act of their daily lives? What of the surpliced hypocrites who preach to others what they never even try to practise? What of the countless vicious and worldly clerical bon-vivants, who may be met with everywhere in the houses of wealthy and titled persons, 'clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day,' talking unsavoury society scandal with as much easy glibness as any dissolute 'lay' decadent that ever cozened another man's wife away from the path of honour in the tricky disguise of a 'Soul'? What of the spiteful, smallminded, quarrelsome little 'local parsons, who, instead of fostering kindness, neighbourliness, good will, and unity among their parishioners, set them all by the ears, and play the petty tyrant with a domineering obstinacy which is rather worse than pagan, being purely barbarous? . . . When great dignitaries of the Church sit wine-bibbing at 'swagger' dinner parties, relating questionable or 'spicy' anecdotes unfitting for the ears of decent women, they have not only lost caste themselves, but have laid all the brethren of their order open to doubt. 'Example is better than precept.' We have all written that in our school copybooks, and nothing has ever happened, or ever will happen, that is likely to contradict the statement. If London is indeed a 'pagan' city, as Archdeacon Sinclair solemnly declares from under the shadowy luminance of his own big fairy lamp,' St Paul's Cathedral, then the clergy, and the clergy alone, are responsible. On their 'ordained heads' be it. For 'pagan' people are merely the natural outcome of a 'pagan' priesthood."

ELECTRICITY IN SPINNING AND WEAVING SILKS.

An up-to-date modern mill is located in the village, Mereta, in Lombardy, where perfect electric machinery is employed to move the modern silk-spinning and silk-weaving machinery, owned by Messrs. Gavazzi, writes "Silk." Some 500 work-people, principally women and girls, are employed, and no fewer than 336 weaving machines assist in creating the deafening noise to which the visitor is subjected. Each of these weaving machines is furnished with a small electric motor having a simple starting and stopping gear placed within easy reach of the person in charge of the machine.

The weaving of material composed of such extremely fine threads as that of the silkworm must of necessity proceed somewhat slowly, and it is therefore necessary to apply suitable gear to the electric motors to proportion the relative movements, without, however, introducing any form of the silk, the utmost regularity being essential—far more so than in any other class of weaving.

In endeavouring to solve this problem both toothed gearing and strap driving have been tried. The experiments have, however, shown that either method can be adopted, provided the motor is mounted on springs in such a way as to allow any jerk to be taken up by the springs. This has been beautifully accomplished at the works of Messrs. Gavazzi by adopting a principle that has for some time been in use in mounting electric motors on tramway cars where a similar end is in view, viz., the avoidance of vibration.

The electric motor is carried by a hinge on one side and by a strong spring on the other side. The vertical movement is thus free.

To the women operating these machines there is no doubt much less danger than where a lot of driving belts are in use, which offer such frequent traps for catching some portion of the clothing and frequently result in a serious accident to the person.

To the proprietors of the mill there is the advantage that all possible risk of oil being dropped from any overhead shafting on the valuable material on the machines is avoided, an accident that might easily happen with the older system of driving, and quickly spoil a valuable length of silk.

To those who purchase the finished article there is the advantage of material of an exquisitely even texture, which could not possibly be produced under any other system at present known for driving machinery.

The weaving is divided up into three classes, making material suitable for the purposes of dresses, umbrella covering and lining of clothes. The works throughout are a picture of cleanliness and represent all the latest improvements in this branch of industry which, after all, is of a similar nature to that of all the other weaving industries.

The electric energy is partly purchased in bulk from one of the large companies employing the water power of a neighbouring stream and partly generated on the premises by steam plant.

TELLHARMONICS.

MUSIC LAID ON LIKE GAS.

The Massachusets Legislature has incorporated the Cahill Tellharmonic Company, which proposes to furnish music of all kinds according to the wishes of each customer, on the same method as gas, electric light and telephone services are distributed.

The Cahill invention is a machine for producing every primary vibration known to the human ear. These range from the minimum vibrations that can be heard—sixteen to a second—to the maximum of 8,000 vibrations to a second. When for example, the telephone is used, the voice sets up in the current certain vibrations. These being analysed and set up with photographic accuracy by a mechanical means, will produce exactly the same effect upon the receiver as if set up by the human voice. This conveys an impression of the principles employed in the Cahill machine.

The machine does not do anything new electrically, or what is not being done in some form or another in the various other commercial uses of electricity.

It is planned to have six classes or selections. All will be sent out over a pair of wires. The subscriber who gets this service will receive all the music. Another method will be to have six wires, so that the subscribers on this may select just what they want to hear.

There is a device for lowering or raising the volume of sound, so that it can only be heard a few feet away or will fill a whole building.

A new plant is to supplant the silk-worm. It is called nyanda, and it comes from Ceylon. It appears at the World's Fair for its first exposition. Commercial men of Ceylon seem to think that the fibre of this soft, delicate plant may take the place of silk.

At the ladies' summer dinner of the New Vagabonds' Club Mr. Pett Ridge, in proposing "The Ladies," told the following story:—A lady and her little daughter were walking through Grosvenor Square when they came to a portion of the road strewn with straw. "What's that for, ma?" said the child, to which the mother replied, "The lady who lives in that house, my dear, has had a little baby girl sent her." The child walked along for a few yards, and then, turning back and nodding at the straw, said, "Awfully well packed, ma!"

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The lady who has applied to be admitted a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange is Mrs. Bulger, wife of Mr. Daniel S. Bulger, a member of the Exchange, who is at present in delicate health. The lady, who is a well-known figure in the public life of Dublin, is prominently connected with many of the charitable and philanthropic organisations of the city, and her business capacity is of the highest order. Her application for admission to the Dublin Stock Exchange will hang on the wall for the usual ten days, but the committee have already conveyed to Mrs. Bulger their opinion that it is impossible for them to entertain it.

It is a tradition that favourites always "go down" on the Ascot course, and, of course, says the "Liverpool Post," there have been a few cases of heavy losses at Ascot. One, some fifteen years ago, created some stir. The son of a prominent peer lost £20,000 without turning a hair, and, going up to his further, who was in the enclosure, said, "Will you give me a match to light my cigarette, dad, for I shall not be able to buy one myself?" In due course that young hopeful has become a respectable hereditary legislator.

Those who come into contact with the Alake of the Abeokuta appear to have some difficult in assigning him a precise status (says the London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post"). During the interview accorded at the Westminster Palace Hotel to the members of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, he was variously appealed to as "Your Majesty," 'Your Highness," and Your Excellency." Each form of address seemed to give him equal pleasure, and I noticed that his gorgeously apparelled interpreter tactfully refrained from repeating any of them.

The Swiss Government has decided no longer to permit parents to christen their off-spring by fantastic names. This law has just been exercised at St. Gall with regard to two children, one of whom was christened "May I" while the other had been named by his Italian progenitors "Ribello," rebel or revolutionary. The names were condemned, and the children have been legally rechristened.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs has recently been calculating the actual numbers of the Jewish population of New York. Generally the figure is put at about 6,00 000—as many as the entire Hebrew manhood that started out from Egypt to found a nation on the other side of the Jordan. This, in itself, is remarkable enough. It means, according to a sympathetic Christian writer, the New York is not only the largest Jewish city on earth, but, except ancient Jerusalem alone the largest that ever existed—"Jewish Chronicle."

Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter Heaven in a better state if they are personally clean at the time they are killed. Consequently before an expected battle they perform their toilets with scrupulous care, dress themselves in clean garments, and put on the best they have.

One of the fads of the Emperor of Russia is the collection of models. His Imperial Majesty (says "The Tatler") possesses models of nearly every great battleship in the world, besides innumerable models of forts, guns, and various weapons of destruction. A somewhat grue-some model in the collection is of a machine to prevent burial before death: this machine is somewhat like a guillotine and slowly drives a sharp knife into the neck of the doubtful corpse, which if not really dead should certainly awake under this painful operation.

The story of the mummy case of the priestess of Amen-Ra, told in his paper the other day, has a parallel in MacCulloch's "Guernsey Folklore," edited by Miss Edith Carey. Early in the last century a cromlech, or "Druid's Altar," stood in a field belonging to a certain Mr. Hocart in Guernsey. Mr. Hocart used the best part of the stone for the lintels and doorposts of his house, with the rest made paving-stones for the English market and exported the refuse pieces for road material. Then followed the vengeance of the dead whose grave he had disturbed. The house was barely finished when it was burned to the ground, the fire killing two servants who had been sent to clear away the rubbish left by the builders. Two ships, in each of which Mr. Hocart had an interest as shareholder, were used to carry the rest of the granite to England, and both perished with their ill-omened cargoes. Mr. Hocart, hoping to evade his fate, went to live in Alderney, where his new residence shared the fate of his Guernsey house. He then resolved to return to Guernsey, but during the voyage something fell from aloft fractured his skull and killed him.

Mrs. Rufu's Wright, a West African lady visiting Liverpool, tells a story of the Alake of Abeokuta's devotion to his wives, and of the entire absence of ill-will with which they receive every addition to his harem. Although the Alake has turned "Christian," he has not yet been baptised. Mrs. Wright's explanation is that he will not be baptised because he would then have to live with one wife alone, and the rest would be cast out with their numerous children on the cruel street of Abeokuta. The Alake is an Old Testament Christian and finds in Genesis not only many palliations, but many justifications for his harem.

"I want to say that the best friends I ever had were my mothers-in-law. I loved and honoured them and shall ever hold their memory sacred." So said President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church in an address in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

The patients of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum held an enthusiastic meeting the other day, and passed a resolution complimenting the Kingston-on-Thames magistrates upon their recent decision in motor-car cases, and having them to Colney Hatch to dinner. This tribute to the Kingston-on-Thames officials was not unexpected.—"Motoring Illustrated."

Inquiries made in Manchester as to the discovery of Napoleon's horse in an old lumber room at the Louvre Museum in Paris, with a label on the packing case indicating that it had come from a Manchester museum, show that the stuffed animal used to stand in the museum of the Manchester Natural History Society. This was dissolved in 1839, some of the specimens being sold and some transferred to other museums. "I remember," said an old gentleman, "being taken as a boy to see Napoleon's horse. It was a shabby old beast; but although I don't remember how it came to Manchester, there was no doubt as to its genuineness."

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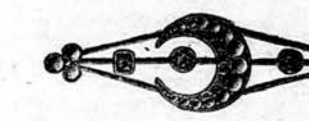
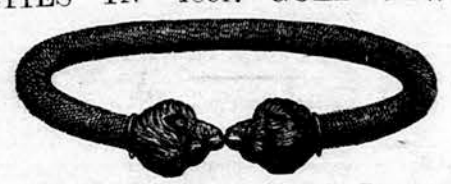
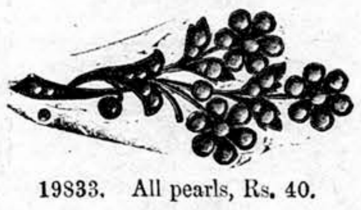


20862. All pearls, Rs. 45 to 50. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 58.



22382. Flexible spring bangle, Rs. 100.

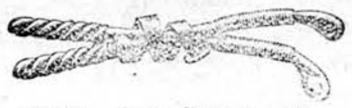
17012. Set with pearls, Rs. 28.



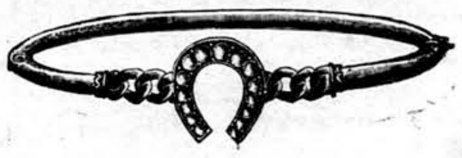
19833. All pearls, Rs. 40.

17700. Bracelet set with pearls or turquoises, Rs. 38.

17354. All pearls, Rs. 66

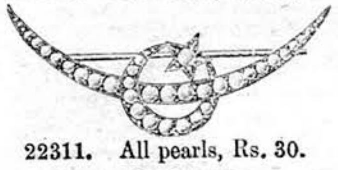


17070. Plain Gold, Rs. 17.



17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

21144. Plain Gold, Rs. 33.



22311. All pearls, Rs. 30.

20863. All pearls, Rs. 46. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.

13341. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. 1 pearl, Rs. 20-8.

25614. Bracelet set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 46.

14134. All pearls or pearls and turquoises Rs. 22.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES,

SIR J. FISHER is to succeed Lord Walter Kerr as Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and the latter will become an Admiral of the Fleet. The Command-in-Chief at Portsmouth will go to Sir A. Douglas, and Admiral Bosanquet will take over the North American Squadron. Here is an interesting pen-portrait of Sir John Fisher, the new First Sea Lord, taken from the July number of "C. B. Fry's Magazine":—There is that in Sir John Fisher's face which inspires confidence. It is not the face of a crafty statesman, not the face of a dogged fighter, not the face of a profound and far-seeing philosopher. It is, first of all, and above everything else, the face of serene and absolute assurance. There is no guile in it, no misgiving, in it, no excitement in it. The round, cheerful eyes, set so wonderfully far apart, look at you as confidently and as passionately as Sirius in a sky of steel. The lips are curved into a half smile, and the two deep lines running down from the broad nostrils in the playful corners of the lips, proclaim a spirit which is contemptuous of crises and bogeys, and knows the truth of things. The chin is strong.

"It is certain, if the Army is to be maintained as a voluntary service, that it will be necessary to allow soldiers greater latitude when they are off duty than they at present posses, says The "Broad Arrow." The system of lodging out could not be made general. But there is no reason why a commanding officer should not have a free hand in allowing his men to live outside, especially in the case of young soldiers who may have their homes or friends at the station. The policy of the War Minister should be to bring the working civilian into closer association with the working soldier. A man who enlists should not lose his place and privileges as a member of the community in a greater degree than can be helped. The recruiting problem, Mr. Arnold-Forster is aware, must be solved before the Army reorganisation can be got on with, but the solution does not lie in making men serve the King whether they like it or not. The Army can only be maintained by the enlistment of willing recruits. Soldiering must therefore be popularised."

The "United Service Gazette," whilst fully recognising that the time has come when it has become imperative that increased attention should be given to the training of cavalry in the use of the rifle, insists that cavalry "must not be taught that the lance and the sabre have become useless weapons." During the South African War, it says, there were occasions, again and again, when a charge by cavalry might have been delivered with most telling and decisive effect. At Springhaans Nek, it may be remembered, De Wet was for once cornered. Two thousand Boers were hemmed in. The cordon encircling them was of troops armed with the magazine rifle. But nevertheless the Boer quarry escaped. In the words of an eye-witness, "they swooped over the veldt like a great cloud of birds of prey, rifle in hand, their stolid massive faces and keen little eyes fixed upon their enemy sitting down in the saddle as they remorselessly drove their horses for all they were worth over rocks and holes and spruits, while their shaggy beards divided over their shoulders with the wind of their speed." A hot fire was poured on them from the magazine rifle—but it could not stay the flight. But if, instead of men armed with the rifle only, there had been half a dozen squadrons of Lancers on the ground, how many of the Boers would have then escaped?

Further changes are about to pass over the Royal Artillery, and we understand that a very important reorganisation of the Garrison branch is contemplated. The present position is entirely unsatisfactory, and the new arrangements should have an important effect upon training, which cannot be dissociated from organisation. A unit, commander under the present system has charge of a certain armament, but he finds upon mobilisation that the "personnel" under his orders is often inexperienced in the handling of it, and he himself may have charge of a section of defence other than his own and the "personnel" total strangers to him. It is probable, therefore that the Royal Garrison Artillery companies will become "station" companies and not to be liable to frequent changes those between home and foreign units being affected by drafts with a transfer of officers only at stated periods perhaps every three years. This arrangement is still under discussion and it is possible that the companies may disappear entirely, and a larger unit, the fire command, become the administrative unit in his place. Anything would appear to be better than the present system, which militates against effective training. We are glad to know that the duties of the Garrison Artillery are being rightly appreciated, for they are unquestionably of great importance, and demand even more scientific knowledge and training more highly developed than in the more popular branches of the Royal Artillery. The war in the Far East is demonstrating most plainly the great importance of skilful trained cost gunners, for it would appear that those at Port Arthur cannot record a single success against the Japanese warships. With the proposed arrangements, which will have a greater element of permanency in them, it should be possible to bring the garrison gunners especially in regard to signalling into closer relations with the Navy. At the present time though we hear much of the co-operation of the naval and military forces faw garrison gunners ever have the opportunity of getting into communication with any warship by signal.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America has arrived at the only decision that was possible in regard to the Palma Trophy. They have determined to return the trophy to this country, and a disagreeable incident is at end. One condition of the Palma match was that the weapons used should be the actual service arms of the countries competing. Now the United States service weapon is the Krag-Jorgensen, and that used at the match resembled it in every particular, except in the interior of the barrel. A controversy not unnaturally arose, and it seemed to be the view of General Spencer, on the American side, that the weapon was admitted, no objection having been raised to it. The points of view were not the same and it appeared to Lieut. Colonel Crosse and the officials of the British National Rifle Association that the action was not quite sportsman like. This is now fully recognised on the other side and we are quite convinced that the difficulty arose out of a complete misunderstanding, and, as Lord Cheylesmore declared, there was no intention of inputing bad faith to the Americans Nevertheless, incident was likely to act unfavourably on international rifle shooting, and we therefore heartily commend the unhesitating decision of the American authorities to place the matter upon a perfectly correct footing.

In the discussion raised by Lord Lovart in the House of Lords it was certainly singular that no light could be thrown upon the failure to provide the Imperial Yeomanry with a second arm. Lord Roberts, who of course, does not now speak for the War Office, could not remember how it was that the bayonet was not given to the Yeomanry, for it had been decided that they should have it instead of the sword. The Earl of Donoughmore was in no better position to explain the circumstance, and said he was unable to discover why some three years ago the bayonet was withdrawn. We may certainly conjecture that the various view prevail as to the armament of cavalry have been responsible for this very real grievance of the Imperial Yeomanry, upon which the Earl of Errol and other insisted. It is gratifying to be told by Lord Donoughmore that the matter is now being carefully gone into. Lord Lovart raised many other questions, mainly having reference to the command of the Yeomanry in war, the failure of the regiments to qualify in signalling, and the want of arrangements for transport. The question of musketry was more seriously discussed, and, as Lord Roberts said, it was practically impossible for officers to come from the north of Scotland to Hythe to go through musketry courses. Lord Donoughmore does not appear to have thrown much light upon this question, but hoped that a course of instruction for senior officers would be established at the School of Musketry. The Committee of Imperial Defence is now considering the position of the Auxiliary Forces in war, and is not likely that any decision as to the Yeomanry will be arrived at until its deliberations upon this matter have been concluded. The Imperial Yeomanry have made remarkable progress, but the reduction of establishment was rather discouraging, and had a bad effect upon the strong regiments, while it did little to help the weak ones.

By Royal decree the Italian naval forces are re-organised from June 1. The Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of battleships and cruisers, with a large torpedo flotilla, will be under the command of a vice-admiral, with its bases at Spezia, Naples, and Messina. The inspectorate of torpedoes is abolished, and the command of this department is given to a captain located at Civita Vecchia, who has a cruiser for his work. The command of the fortress of Maddalena, and the ships and vessels which are attached to it, will be exercised by a vice-admiral. A reserve division, composed of armoured cruisers, is under the command of a rear-admiral, with its base at Taranto, and its scene of operations in the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic, numerous torpedo-boats are attached to it, and a station for them is to be instituted at Ancona. The division of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, under a superior officer, will comprise small cruisers and some native craft, and has for its object to protect Italian interests in Erytrea at Benadir in Somaliland and at Zanzibar. There will also be an oceanic division, composed of good and swift cruisers, under the command of a rear-admiral. It is at present in Chinese waters. There are also naval stations, with cruisers on the coasts of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, each commanded by a captain, but an inquiry is to be made as to whether it would not be better to organise a division under command of a rear-admiral,

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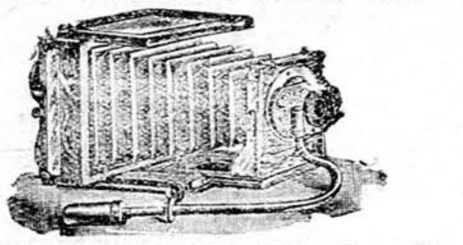

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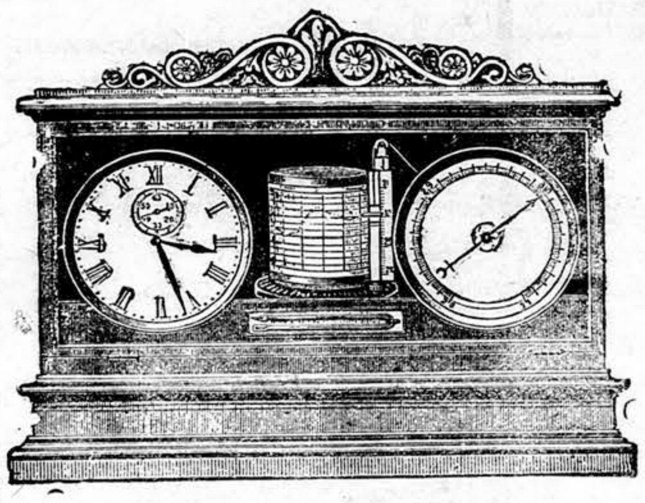

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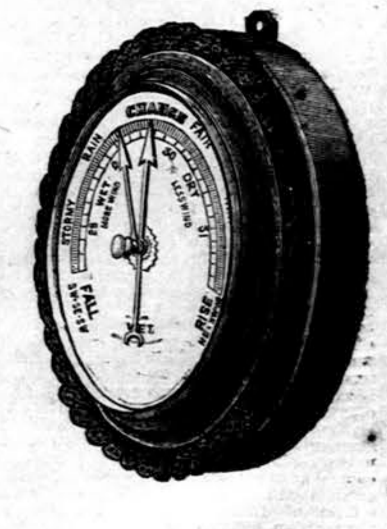

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